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ER — PARIS: Monday, bright. Temp. 10-19 (50-66). LONDON: Monday, dry and sunny. Temp. 9-... ery, similar. CHANNEL: Strait. ROME: Mon... ter. 15-22 (59-72). NEW YORK: Monday, fair... 51).

IONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi ..4.50 Dirh | Greece.....25 Drs. | Netherlands ..1.75 Fior.
Algeria.....3.00 Din. | India .....Rs. 9 | Nigeria .....70 K.
Austria .....17 S. | Iran .....70 Rials | Norway.....3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain .....0.400 Din | Israel.....I.£22.00 | Oman .....0.425 Rial
Belgium .....23 B.Fr. | Italy .....500 Lire | Portugal .....25 Esc.
Cyprus .....300 Mils | Jordan .....300 Fils | Qatar .....4.00 Rials
Denmark.....3.75 D.Kr. | Kenya.....Sh. 6.00 | Saudi Arabia..3.50 Rials
Dubai .....4.50 Dirh | Kuwait .....300 Fils | Spain.....50 Ptas.
Egypt .....50 P. | Lebanon .....0.275 | Sweden.....3.00 S.Kr.
Eire .....22 P. | Libya.....L.Dn. 0.25 | Switzerland..1.70 S.Fr.
Finland.....3.00 F.M. | Luxembourg ....22 L.Fr. | Tunisia.....1.25 Din
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Germany .....1.50 D.M. | Malta .....22 Cents | U.S. Mil. (Eur.)....30.35
Great Britain.....20 P. | Morocco.....3.00 Dr. | Yugoslavia.....22 D

0050 *R PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1979 Established 1887

...zezinski Asserts Russia ...gregards U.S. Interests

...ard Gwertzman
...TON, Sept. 23 (NYT) — ... Brzezinski, President ...ional security adviser, ...hat the reported Soviet ...ade in Cuba stemmed ...iet "pattern of disre... ...S. interests and warned ...ted States would retali... ...sians failed to cooper... ...a solution.

... were provided on the ...ts to find a diplomatic ...ettle the problem, but the State Department announced yesterday that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is due to meet in New York on Thursday afternoon with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Until now, Mr. Vance has been talking only with Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

In an interview with editors Friday that was released yesterday by the White House, Mr. Brzezinski said the issue of the brigade was "a serious problem in Soviet-American relations," and he renewed the White House's assertion that certain, unspecified actions would be taken if the Russians refused to alter the status of the brigade.

Senate approval of the strategic arms limitation treaty with Moscow has been imperiled by the issue. Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the majority leader, said yesterday that action on the treaty could be completed this year, but that delay until next year could result in its defeat. Others in the Senate consider it increasingly doubtful that the treaty can be brought to a vote this year or next.

Mr. Brzezinski seemingly ruled out a military response, and in answer to a specific question he appeared to eliminate curtailing grain sales to the Soviet Union. "We do not think that the profitable response to the Soviet Union is one which involves shooting oneself in the foot in the same process," he said.

Administration officials said that so far, no decisions had been made on how to respond in case the talks on the brigade are unsuccessful. The administration is awaiting a reponse to ideas given by Mr. Vance to Mr. Dobrynin on Thursday.

But officials said that Mr. Brzezinski and his aides have privately raised the possibility of taking actions that would be as upsetting to Soviet political sensitivities as the Soviet presence in Cuba is to the United States.

These would include a closer U.S. relationship with China, such as ending the policy of even-handedness in trade and other ties. It might also mean encouraging European countries to sell military equipment to China. At the moment, the administration has a policy of indifference to such sales.

"We consider this to be a serious problem, which we want to solve because we think it is a problem both for us and for the Soviet Union," he said, "and we want to solve it in a way which is responsive to our genuine, and we feel, legitimate concerns."

"We feel that this respect for our genuine legitimate concerns has to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...ed for Unpopular Decisions

...er Says His Record ...eighs Opinion Polls

By Edward C. Burks

...TON, Sept. 23 (NYT) — ... Carter says that his ad... "superb record" and ... for "being steady in ..." will be much more ...ctors for voters in the ... year than his standing ...ion polls.

... to the president, "in ... political environment," ...mpossible" for him to ...ting in the polls.

..., in an interview Fri... ...iting editors, spoke of ...make unpopular deci... ...ievements that are not ...nd of "uncontrollable ...inflation as contribut... ...ecord low rating. He ...criticized the way the ...ducted.

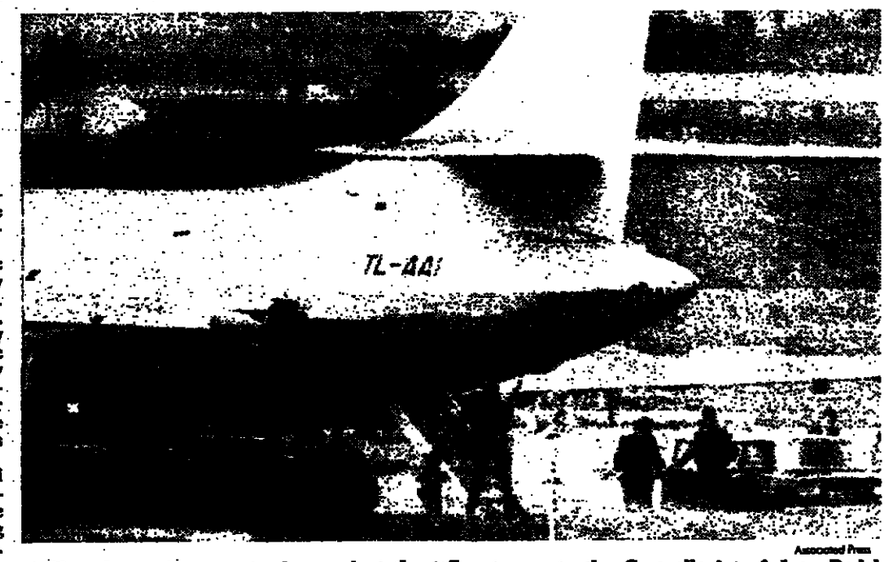
...t of his remarks, made ...House Friday, was re... ...day.

...opular Stands

...se to a question, the ...d, "Most of the deci... ...ve to be made by a ...inherently not popular ...ical case of having to ...l that you know is un... popular," he said, was the need to support the Panama Canal treaties, turning control of the canal over to Panama.

Mr. Carter complained that the news media tended to emphasize his setbacks and to give little attention sometimes to his victories. In the most recent Associated Press-NBC Poll, only 19 percent rated Mr. Carter as having a "good" or "excellent" performance, the lowest score ever received by a president in 30 years of such polling. Yet 49 percent of those responding gave him a "fair" rating, and the president said that "where I come from" a rating of "fair" is "a high approbation."

Mr. Carter described factors that he considered "much more important than the relatively transient public opinion polls." These, he said, would include an election year inventory by the American people of what has been done — "and I think we have got a superb record" — a view of "what we hope to accomplish in the future," an assessment of presidential character and the president's reputation for being steady in an emergency, plus the organizational structure or commitment of Carter supporters.



Associated Press

A French paratrooper stands guard at the tail entrance to the Caravelle jet of Jean Bedel Bokassa, the former emperor of the Central African Empire — now a republic. The disgraced dictator has been stranded in the plane at the Evreux military airfield, west of Paris, since Friday.

At Air Base Near Paris

Bokassa Waits as France Denies Asylum

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 23 (NYT) — France today continued to refuse entry to Jean Bedel Bokassa, deposed Thursday as emperor of the Central African Empire, as further details emerged of the Paris government's role in the coup.

It was a measure of official French embarrassment over the quandary provoked by Mr. Bokassa that the government has refused all comment on the situation. By tonight, Mr. Bokassa had been waiting for 48 hours in his private Caravelle jet at the military airbase at Evreux, west of Paris. About 250 police and armed air commandos with guard dogs sealed off the big base after the plane landed late Friday.

Passengers were allowed to disembark for a few hours last night to eat and stretch at the base hostel, but Mr. Bokassa was not permitted to set foot on the ground.

French officials said that any of the passengers who wished would be repatriated to Bangui, the capital of the restored Central African Republic. None had volunteered so far. There were said to be nearly 30 passengers, including First Deputy Premier Alphonse Koyambo, Supreme Court President Joseph Potokot and the former emperor's French secretary.

French Citizenship

The Association of Democratic Jurists in France issued a communique criticizing the government's refusal to admit Mr. Bokassa, who has been asserting his claim to French citizenship. As a former French colonial, an officer in the French Army who is still on the pension lists, and the holder of a valid French passport, he cannot be kept out of the country under French law, the association said.

It called attention to the article of the penal code that provides for trial in France of citizens who have committed crimes abroad, and said the government has a duty to bring Mr. Bokassa, accused of many atrocious murders, to justice here.

French law does not permit either renunciation or destitution of nationality, so Mr. Bokassa's case is creating a legal issue as troublesome as the political problem of what to do with him.

The dilemma was heightened for Paris by disclosures of French participation in the coup. David Dacko, the leader of the coup that overthrew Mr. Bokassa, has spoken of the French role in general terms only. However, well-informed African sources here who know Mr. Dacko well said that about two weeks before the coup, a group of about 30 members of the SDECE, the French equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency, went to Bangui.

The first French troops arrived on the evening of the coup, the sources said, before Mr. Dacko proclaimed restoration of the republic and called for French help. There are now reported to be between 800 and 1,200 French troops in Bangui.

The timing of the coup and the choice of Mr. Dacko, who served as the first president of the Central African Republic before Mr. Bokassa seized power almost 14 years ago, was explained by the African sources as an urgent effort to prevent the success of several rival coups under preparation. One was said to be led by a Central African exile in Benin who had Cuban support.

French officials said yesterday that they considered Mr. Dacko "very liberal and moderate," and that he should be able to unite the country around him.

Statue Toppled

From Agency Dispatches

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Sept. 23 — Jubilant crowds toppled a gigantic statue of Mr. Bokassa today as heavily armed French soldiers guarded key roads.

A happy throng swarmed up to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gunmen Kill Governor of Basque Area

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 23 (AP) — Basque separatists today shot and killed the military governor of Spain's Guipuzcoa province as he strolled along a San Sebastian boardwalk with his wife.

The killing brought to 10 the number of military men shot by Basque guerrillas this year and put new pressure on Premier Adolfo Suarez, already under fire from leading Spanish generals for failing to stem the country's political violence.

With three military assassinations in the past five days, Mr. Suarez called the joint chiefs of staff into an emergency meeting today while police closed the border to France and said they were hunting commandos of the Basque separatist organization, ETA.

Sources at the premier's office said Mr. Suarez also met today with the deputy premier in charge of defense affairs, Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, and the defense and interior ministers, following the assassination.

The separatists announced earlier that they were launching a guerrilla war this month because of a vote next month on a Basque autonomy plan that stops short of full independence.

Appeal for Calm

Moderate and pro-home rule Basque leader Carlos Garaicoechea appealed for calm and warned that the killing of the military governor, Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Gonzalez-Valles, 59, was an attempt by the ETA to provoke an army coup.

Police said Gen. Gonzalez-Valles was hit at short range by two or three gunmen who came up behind him and opened fire. The general was in civilian clothes and had refused a security escort, police said. His wife was unhurt.

The gunmen fled to a stolen car, witnesses said. The car was later found abandoned in a San Sebastian suburb.

There was no immediate reaction to the assassination from the government. Aides said that Premier Suarez still planned to leave Tuesday on a nine-day trip to Central America and the United States.

The killing of a second military governor this year — ETA ambushed and shot dead Madrid's military governor last Jan. 2 — in addition to ETA's assassination five days ago of two army officers in Bilbao, seemed certain to provoke new criticism from the military.

Criticism of Generals

In an interview today with the conservative Madrid newspaper ABC, Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans de Bosch, former commander of Madrid's crack tank unit, charged that the government "is not giving adequate treatment to terrorism," and acknowledged that the armed forces were worried about what he called the "deterioration of authority" since the death of Franco nearly four years ago.

Gen. Bosch added, "I would say the army should intervene when it is evident that the laws and police and judicial action are insufficient."

His criticism followed that of four other leading generals, including the army chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Jose Gabeira, of the government's handling of terrorism.

The Suarez government ordered extra security precautions three weeks ago after ETA announced it was going after military men in opposition to a Basque referendum scheduled Oct. 25 on the Madrid government's proposed autonomy for the northern region. It was not immediately clear how Gen. Gonzalez-Valles managed to refuse protection.

By concentrating attacks on the military, ETA also seeks to provoke army intervention and a Northern Ireland situation, government officials have said.

Reagan's Strength Against Him Is Questioned

...nedy Prospect Alters Focus of Republican Race

...Bill Peterson
...TON, Sept. 23 (WP) — ...pect of Sen. Edward ...-Mass., entering the ... presidential race has ...damental change in Re... ...idential politics.

...iate effect has been to ...and to obscure the Re... ...test. But, more impor... ...raised a round of ques... the ability of former ... Reagan of California, ...ican front-runner, to ... Kennedy challenge, ... former President Ger... the first time to consid... ...e race.

... a couple weeks ago, all ...an candidates enjoyed ...s luxury," says David ...ical director for the ... George Bush, the for... ...rector. "There was a ...even our slowest horse ... Jimmy Carter around ...erefore, the question of ...n didn't have to be an...

...publicans have to ask ...hich candidate has the ... of winning against ...e said. "This tends to ...yone's negatives."

...ent in Mr. Ford's deci... "a serious look" at his ...prospects is a feeling ...dvisers that he would ... against Sen. Kennedy ... Mr. Reagan, who is ...y many to be potential... ...candidate against Pres...

... believes that a Kenne... ...cy would hurt Mr. ...e than any other Re... ...do political operatives ...er major Republican ...

...idate offers his own ra... ...Connally, the former ...or and Treasury secre... ...ned for months that he ... Republican big, tough ...e enough to take on ...y.

... when a Gallup Poll ...i. Kennedy against Re... ...tenders last July, Sen. ...it Mr. Connally by a 2... ...n a trial heat.

...edy led Mr. Ford by 54... ...led Mr. Reagan by 56 ...t and led Sen. Howard ...ker, by 57 to 36 per... ...aker's showing in the ...urprisingly strong for ...o trails Mr. Ford and ... by wide margins in sur... ...blican voters.

... results encourage mod... ...licans. "Kennedy helps ... Ron McMahan, Sen. ... secretary. "Right now, Reagan beats Carter in all the polls, but he loses to Kennedy. Against Kennedy, Republicans will go for someone who is the most electable — the candidate with the broadest appeal."

"When you're looking at an ideological candidate like Kennedy, a centrist is going to do better than another idealogue," said Mr. Keene, the political director of the Bush campaign. Mr. Bush barely registers in the polls against either Mr. Carter or Sen. Kennedy.

• Ford looks seriously at running again; Young declines to choose between Kennedy and Carter. Page 4.

"Connally has been playing his Kennedy card for months, saying he could beat him in a fight in a dark alley with short knives," Mr. Keene added. "But you might want a contrast to Kennedy rather than someone who says they'll slug it out with him."

But the central fact of the early rounds of the 1980 Republican presidential race is that Mr. Reagan has a wide, perhaps overpowering lead over all of his opponents in terms of organization and personal popularity.

A Gallup Poll released today, for example, indicates that the only Republican close to him among the independent and Republican voters surveyed is Mr. Ford. And Mr. Ford trailed Mr. Reagan whom he narrowly defeated for the 1976 nomination, by a margin of 29 percent to 21 percent in the survey.

Among active Republican candidates, Sen. Baker polled only 10 percent, Mr. Connally 8 percent, and Mr. Bush 3 percent. Rep. Phil Crane, R-Ill.; Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill.; and Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., all declared candidates, did not register in the poll.

There is an understandable euphoria in the Reagan camp. "The governor will get the nomination unless we make a mistake," said Mike Deaver, one of Mr. Reagan's chief advisers. "If we blow it, we have no one to blame but ourselves," said Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., Mr. Reagan's campaign chairman.

'We Offer No Threat. . .'

Lynch Urges U.K. Initiative on Ulster

WATERVILLE, Ireland, Sept. 23 (AP) — Premier Jack Lynch urged Britain yesterday to launch a new political initiative in Northern Ireland, torn by fighting between Roman Catholics and Protestants. He said that Protestants in the British province would have nothing to fear if it were reunited with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic.

"We offer no threat to any fair demand of the northern Protestant community and would be agreeable to appropriate guarantees of their position as a minority in Ireland as a whole," he said.

Mr. Lynch, in a speech here, said it is primarily up to Britain as the responsible power in Northern Ireland to bring about reconciliation between the province's Protestants and Catholics.

He made it clear that the eventual aim of his government is to unite Ireland, which was partitioned by Britain in December, 1921, under a treaty that led to an independent Irish Republic.

But most of Northern Ireland's Protestants, opposed to being a minority in the republic, want to remain under the British crown.

Called Vital

Mr. Lynch said new British initiatives are vital to reconciliation in the north. Reconciliation talks are continuing, he said, but London believes the outlawed Irish Republican Army must be crushed before any successful political move can be made.

"We believe that it is necessary to have a system of government in Northern Ireland to which all people there can subscribe," Mr. Lynch said. "Without such a system, there can be no communication between the two sections of the community, no acceptance by both sections of the institutions of government and therefore no peace."

He added, "We recognize that in the present atmosphere there is little immediate prospect of progress along these lines. We are reconciled to this. The whole history of this island shows that peace can only come in one way — it must be based on consent and reconciliation."

Bombings and terror attacks in Northern Ireland have taken nearly 2,000 lives in 10 years of warfare between extremists of the predominantly Catholic IRA and Protestant militants. Many of the victims have been British soldiers sent in to reinforce the police. The IRA, outlawed in both Britain and the Irish Republic, has said it will continue to use force to end British rule in the province.

Pope John Paul II is scheduled to begin a three-day visit to Ireland on Saturday. An estimated 2 million of the country's 3.5 million Catholics are expected to attend open-air services held by the pontiff. The government has ordered tight security for the visit.

Bombings in N. Ireland

BELFAST, Sept. 23 (Reuters) — Bombs today destroyed a pub and part of the post office in Forkhill, a village in the heart of the Provisional IRA stronghold of South Armagh county.

Power Struggle Poses Crisis for British Labor Party

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 23 (NYT) — A bitter dispute over the fundamental structure of Britain's Labor Party is threatening to tear the party apart and to impede its recovery from electoral defeat.

It is the party's worst crisis since the 1950s, when the right wing, under Hugh Gaitskell, and the left wing, under Aneurin Bevan, fought over state ownership of industry and unilateral nuclear disarmament. The party did not fully recover from that struggle for 12 years.

The current fight involves not only ideology but also raw political power. Once again it is a struggle between the left, led by Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the former energy minister, and the right, led by former Prime Minister James Callaghan. It has been simmering since Labor's defeat in the May 3 general election, and it has come to a boil in the last week. Politicians on both sides consider a fight to the finish inevitable at the party conference that will open in Brighton on Oct. 1.

Mr. Benn and his allies want to make three changes in the way that the party conducts its affairs. All are highly technical, but together they would swing power away from the parliamentary leadership and toward the party activists. The proposed changes involve:

• Reselection. Under this proposal, every Labor member of Parliament would be subject to a process of readoption, or renomination, during his term of office, to be carried out by the management committee of the party in his constituency.

• Leadership. The leader of the party, who automatically becomes prime minister when Labor wins control of Parliament, would be chosen by the party conference or some other wider electorate than the present one, which consists of the Labor members of Parliament.

• Manifesto. The platform on which the party fights an election would be drafted solely by the party's national executive committee, with the party leader stripped of his implicit veto power.

The crucial political fact underlying the technicalities is that the management committees, the national executive committee and the party conference are all well to the left of the parliamentary party. Broadly speaking, they are dominated by full-blooded socialists, while most of the Labor parliamentarians are social democrats.

Mr. Callaghan has fought desperately to head off a showdown. He had hoped to refer the issues to a study group, but the left-wingers have insisted upon a vote at Brighton. They have the strength to force the issue, and it seems more and more likely that they have the votes to carry their proposals.

In a recent speech at Swansea, Wales, the former prime minister said that a victory for the left would create "a deep and unnecessary gulf" within the party. He grimly predicted that "a long and bitter struggle" would ensue, crippling Labor's efforts to provide vigorous opposition to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"I am concerned," he said, "that we shall remain a broad party with a wide national appeal based on our conception of democratic socialism. It will be of no service to our people if we project policies that find no echo among millions of Labor Party supporters."

Associated Press

Anthony Wedgwood Benn and then-Prime Minister James Callaghan speak at a press conference last April.

Shirley Williams, the former education minister who lost her seat in Parliament this year, reacted even more sharply to the reselection proposal, which would radically change the present system under which most Labor candidates for Parliament, once elected, are automatically renominated for each election.

The Benn plan, she said, would constitute "an invitation to intimidation by constituency party officials" because they would use their control over nominations to force members to vote as they wished. She vowed never to run again if the plan were passed.

The reply from Mr. Benn and his followers is simple. They say that their proposals would create a more democratic party, one in which elected officials would be more accountable to the rank and file. As things stand, Mr. Benn said recently, "those who join and work for the party and thus help to win power for a Labor government have no guarantee whatsoever that their efforts will secure the changes which led them to join the party."

From the point of view of Mr. Callaghan, Mrs. Williams and other former Cabinet ministers, the problem with Mr. Benn's reasoning is that party members and workers often espouse programs that are unacceptable to the millions of voters who join no party but whose support is vital on election day.

Mr. Callaghan's appeals for delay have so far fallen on deaf ears. Mr. Benn responded to the leader's Swansea speech with the comment that the best way to defeat the Conservatives "is to tackle our problems of internal democracy." And two big unions, the Transport and General Workers and the Engineering Workers, have lined up against Mr. Callaghan. Together, they will cast more than 2 million of the 6 million votes at Brighton.

Bomb Damages Paris Building

PARIS, Sept. 23 (Reuters) — A bomb caused extensive damage to a Paris apartment building last night but no one was injured, police said.

They said the target of the explosion appeared to be wartime resistance leader, Jean Legand, who lives in the building. Graffiti on inside walls said "Let's kill Legand. 24-2-75. The insult will be repaid." and "S.S." Mr. Legand was not at home at the time of the blast.

During a television broadcast on Feb. 24, 1975, Mr. Legand attacked a former German officer with a riding crop, accusing him of saving Mussolini from the Italian resistance during World War II.

6-Day Naval Exercise

Iran Forces Test Defense Of Gulf Oil Installations

TEHRAN, Sept. 23 (Reuters) — The Iranian Navy today started testing its ability to defend the country's oil installations against external attack, military sources said here.

About 20 vessels sailed from the southern port of Bandar Abbas this morning on a six-day exercise in the Gulf, the first of its kind since the overthrow of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the former shah.

The maneuvers are being held amid growing international concern over the security of navigation in the Gulf, which provides nearly half the Western world's oil supplies. In July, the U.S. State Department sounded an alert about a possible Palestinian guerrilla attack on oil tankers in the area.

Lloyd's, the London insurers, imposed war-zone risk coverage on commercial vessels plying the Gulf.

One of the most exposed Iranian installations from a naval point of view is the Khargh Island terminal, where all Iran's oil exports are loaded. Iran also pumps about 600,000 barrels of crude a day from offshore fields.

Commando Landings

The sources said the navy would also be using eight Hovercraft and about 800 marine commandos, but declined to say where landings would be made.

Destroyers, frigates, fast patrol boats armed with surface-to-surface missiles, and support ships, such as landing craft, will exercise between Bandar Abbas and Khormashahr, at the head of the Gulf, according to the sources.

Air force jets will simulate attacks on the fleet and navy helicopters will coordinate anti-submarine operations.

Yesterday, officials of the central bank said that $2 billion worth of foreign exchange had been smuggled out of Iran in the six months since the revolution.

Pars news agency quoted the head of the central bank's secretariat, Hossein Hanjani, as saying the government had not yet succeeded in stopping the illegal export of money. He told a government seminar on the economy that apart from the $2 billion smuggled out, it was costing another $2 billion a year to maintain Iranian students abroad.

The government's Revolutionary Projects Office unveiled what it called a 22-year social and economic program for Iran. Among other points, it called for restrictions on oil and gas exports.

The revolution prevented the shah's regime from publishing a long-awaited sixth five-year development plan and since coming to power the provisional government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan has often been reproached for the lack of a concrete economic program.

Meanwhile, millions of schoolchildren and students began a new academic year today with instructions from the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to watch their classmates for signs of anti-Islamic plotting.

The unofficial head of state told them in a radio broadcast: "It is possible that corrupt elements will penetrate your ranks and with their calculated plans may create discord among you. You must identify them and point them out to other youths in order to know them and defy their plots."

But he added: "Do not treat the followers of other ideologies with violence. Sit and talk to them. Ask your learned Islamic scholars to talk to them and avoid clashes . . . if they prove to be plotters and saboteurs, then we will make another decision."

The opening of Tehran University, the country's biggest with 20,000 students, was put off unexpectedly for two weeks, apparently because of registration problems.

Khomeini's Son Is Critic

TEHRAN, Sept. 23 (UPI) — Ayatollah Khomeini's son yesterday denounced the government's policy of summary executions for moral crimes.

Syed Ahmad Khomeini, 46, said that because the Islamic regime was left with a decadent society when the shah was overthrown in February, those accused of moral offenses such as prostitution should not be sentenced to die.

In what the newspaper Bamdad said was his first interview, the son of Iran's de facto head of state said: "I believe this must stop. First of all, we must create an Islamic society."

He said the death sentence could be applied if moral offenses persisted after the realization of Islamic rule.

Although he has no official position, Syed Ahmad Khomeini carries influence as a *hojjatoleslam* (argument for Islam), the second highest title in the Shiite clergy after the ayatollah (sign of god).

United Press International

The United Nations General Assembly votes against unseating the Cambodian delegation of the ousted Pol Pot regime.

Move by Soviet Union, Vietnam Rebuffed

Pol Pot Regime to Retain Cambodian Seat at UN

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 23 (NYT) — The General Assembly delivered a rebuff to the Soviet Union Friday night by voting to allow the representative of the ousted Pol Pot regime to keep Cambodia's seat here.

The outcome, by a surprising margin of two to one, was a victory for China and its allies in the debate, the non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia. They resisted Soviet and Vietnamese efforts to give the Pol Pot seat to a representative from the Heng Samrin regime that, with the help of Vietnamese troops, took over Phnom Penh and much of Cambodia last winter.

After a series of procedural wrangles, the delegates here voted 71 to 35 to keep the Pol Pot representative in place. There were 34 abstentions, and 12 nations were absent.

The Russians and the Vietnamese argued that not only was Pol Pot's government a murderous one, but also it did not sit in Phnom Penh and had no subjects.

Foreign Guns

The Chinese and their Asian neighbors retorted that no matter how outrageous Pol Pot was, the United Nations could not reward a government installed at the point of foreign guns.

Nobody had a good word for Pol Pot. But sitting in the back of the Assembly Hall and smiling broadly was Ieng Sary, Pol Pot's foreign minister and his delegate at the United Nations.

The final vote was delayed when Brajesh Chandra Mishra of India proposed a compromise that would have left the the seat vacant.

Mr. Mishra proposed his plan as an amendment to a motion to seat Pol Pot's deputy. If it had stood as an amendment, it would have been voted on first. But at the urging of Singapore and Malaysia, the Assembly held that Mr. Mishra was offering a new and different proposal, not an amendment. That gave priority to the proposition seating Pol Pot's representative.

The United States kept a low profile in this debate and said it backed the Pol Pot regime on "technical grounds" since Hanoi's representative had simply not presented a superior claim to the seat.

The Chinese delegate, Chen Chu, delivered the most fiery address. He charged that "Vietnamese authorities, with the backing of the Soviet Union, imposed a war of aggression on the Kampuchean people."

He asserted that Kampuchea, as the Cambodians call their country, had been turned into "an out and out puppet of the Vietnamese authorities." Its new government would "not survive a single day without the backing of Vietnamese troops," he said, adding that to seat Heng Samrin and company would be to "tolerate willful foreign aggression of territories by force of arms."

Oleg Troyanovsky, the Russian delegate, said that "the people of Kampuchea overthrew the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which was pushing the country toward disaster" and "has now been thrown out on the garbage heap of history."

But his central point was that the Heng Samrin government "is exercising full and stable control over the whole of the country; it is exercising state power."

Human Rights

In the corridors, Ieng Sary said Pol Pot's forces were "in firm control of at least a quarter" of Cambodia's countryside. French experts, however, estimated Pol Pot's grasp at far less.

T.T.B. Koh, the representative of Singapore, acknowledged that Pol Pot had "a very, very bad record of violations of human rights."

"The government of Democratic Kampuchea is terrible," Mr. Koh said, "but this gives no right under international law for a neighboring state to invade with armed forces and set up a puppet regime."

Richard Petree of the United States delegation made it clear that Washington "condemns and abhors the brutal human rights violations of the Pol Pot regime." But he said its rival had been imposed by Vietnam's military force and had, therefore, no superior claim to the seat.

On Seating Pol Pot Delegate

Suffering of Cambodians May Grow After UN Vote

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 23 (NYT) — Experts on Asia here say the victory of the ousted Pol Pot government in retaining Cambodia's seat in the General Assembly is irrelevant to the millions of starving and disease-ridden Cambodians.

They say it could even make life more difficult for Cambodians. They point out that it is Heng Samrin and the Vietnamese troops who put him in power, not Pol Pot's guerrillas, who control the destiny of most Cambodians.

The diplomats here are struck by the political implications of Friday night's 71-to-35 vote to keep the Pol Pot representative, Ieng Sary, in the United Nations. The majority was produced by a strange alliance of China and five militantly anti-Communist Southeast Asian nations. In corridors and lobbies, over lunches, drinks and the telephone, this alliance worked long and hard to plan the procedural moves that brought about victory.

Some diplomats regard the alliance as an indication that the five Southeast Asian nations — Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore — are far more worried about the aggressive expansion of Vietnam than about China, their historical threat. It does not mean they do not look askance at Peking or the large ethnic Chinese populations in their own countries. Indeed, Singapore's delegate, T.T.B. Koh, noted last week that the five had publicly deplored China's invasion of Vietnam in February, which Peking said was designed to teach the Vietnamese a lesson after their invasion of Cambodia.

Immediate Threat

Nevertheless, as one Western diplomat observed: "The ASEAN countries see the main threat as Vietnam. Although they may not admit it publicly, they secretly don't mind China trying to teach Vietnam a lesson. The Chinese are preoccupied with Vietnam, their hostile relations with the U.S.S.R. and their internal modernization campaign. So the ASEANs don't really see them as an immediate threat in terms of aggression."

Several diplomats here said that Friday's vote challenged the idea that the Third World nations vote as a bloc. At the recent Havana conference of nonaligned nations, all decisions were made by consensus, and the Pol Pot representative was not admitted. But in the vote here the Third World countries were deeply split on the Cambodia question.

An official count shows 50 of them voted for the Pol Pot delegate and 26 voted for the Vietnamese-supported administration in Cambodia. That division reflected the total assembly vote. Countries in southern Asia divided 10 to 5 in favor of the Pol Pot government, not counting Ieng Sary who, of course, voted for himself.

The rebuff to Vietnam and Heng Samrin may cause huge problems for those here and elsewhere who are trying to mount a major relief effort for Cambodia's people. Satellite photos by the United States show that Cambodia's dikes have been destroyed and its rice crop has failed. Wide-scale famine is imminent, officials say.

Appeal for Aid

Washington, it is learned, is considering an appeal for world aid. But the Carter administration is reported to be bogged down over the question of how to ensure that food and medicine reach Cambodians and are not seized by Vietnamese troops.

One group of officials is reported to fear that Congress will approve no aid unless it can be monitored from arrival to delivery. Another group leans to the view, ascribed to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, that access is all that can reasonably be assured.

They say that this would enable aid supervisors to make spot checks but that the administration and delivery of aid must inevitably be undertaken by local authorities. These authorities, Vietnamese troops and Heng Samrin officials, are not likely to be more cooperative after the assembly vote, according to the experts.

The vote, then, could lead to a strange and even tragic result, the experts said — one condemning the people of Cambodia to even greater suffering.

—BERNARD D. NOSSITER

Tass Alleges 'Mean' Campaign

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (AP) — Tass news agency, reporting for the first time yesterday the failure of the Vietnam-backed government in Cambodia to secure a United Nations seat, accused the United States and China of a "mean, hostile campaign" to keep Pol Pot's "hangmen" in the General Assembly.

Brzezinski Asserts Russia Disregards U.S. Interests

(Continued from Page 1)

be an integral part of any enduring relationship, and precisely because we feel that way, we respect the Soviet desire that we be respectful of their interests and sensitivities, but it is not going to be a one-way street," the presidential adviser said.

Mr. Brzezinski said of the SALT treaty that, "In rejecting SALT, we punish ourselves as much, if not more than we punish the Soviet Union. We do not impose a real cost on the Soviet Union for its disregard of our interests if we reject SALT."

Mr. Brzezinski's comments were consistent with those made by Mr. Carter to a group of congressional leaders on Thursday and by the White House spokesman, Jody Powell. But Mr. Vance has carefully limited his few public remarks on the subject to concern over the brigade and has seemed to seek to limit the debate to that subject.

'Not. . .Acceptable'

Mr. Brzezinski said that the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in the Western Hemisphere "is not an acceptable arrangement for us."

The Soviet Union has insisted that the 2,000 to 3,000-man brigade serves only in a training role, but Mr. Brzezinski, though allowing for the possibility of other roles as well, said the force has "a definite combat character and capability."

His tone and approach underscored the continuing differences of attitude within the administration. He regards the Soviet brigade as part of a larger problem of Soviet aggressive activity around the world, insensitive to U.S. interests. The State Department tends to look at issues in greater isolation and to see the brigade question in less universal terms.

Mr. Carter, in a separate interview with editors, repeated that the issue of the brigade was "of great concern to us" and that "the status quo was not acceptable."

"If the effort to achieve a diplomatic solution was unsuccessful, then I would have to take appropriate action," he said, but he declined to be more specific.

Tito Criticizes Castro, Hints Feud Continues

TITOVO UZICE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 23 (AP) — President Tito hinted today that his feud was continuing with Cuban leader Fidel Castro over leadership of the movement of nonaligned countries.

"It has never been the differences that created problems but the manner in which such differences were approached," Marshal Tito said in his first major speech since the nonaligned summit in Havana.

"There still exist those who do not want or cannot conceive that nonalignment is no one's reserve or no one's mouthpiece," he said at the dedication of a South Serbian memorial to a battalion wiped out 38 years ago while covering a Tito retreat from German occupation forces.

"The blocs are stagnating, the nonaligned movement is growing. What is uniting us is much greater than the differences," he added.

President Castro has argued that the Soviet bloc countries are the natural allies of the nonaligned movement. Marshal Tito, one of the founders of the movement, has led an effort to hold the group to its original nonaligned politics.

Talks in Moscow Set on Relations Of Russia, China

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (NYT) — A four-man Chinese delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Wang Yuping arrived here today for discussions on Chinese-Soviet relations that are expected to begin Tuesday or Wednesday.

In a written statement handed out at the airport, Mr. Wang reiterated the Chinese position that "differences of principle between China and the Soviet Union should not hamper the maintenance and development of their normal state relations." He expressed the hope that the coming negotiations would bring about "genuine improvement" in those relations.

The Chinese, who arrived in a Soviet-built Ilyushin jet of the Chinese state airline, were met at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilychev, who will head the Soviet team at the meetings.

Mr. Wang said in his statement that the talks were being held on a Chinese initiative, and that the Chinese people have always cherished the "profound friendship" between them and the Soviet peoples.

Amman, Havana Set Diplomatic Relations

AMMAN, Sept. 23 (AP) — Jordan decided today to establish diplomatic relations with Cuba at the ambassadorial level, it was announced here.

The decision followed contacts between King Hussein and other high-ranking Jordanian officials with Cuban leaders during the conference of nonaligned nations earlier this month, the announcement said.

Shelling Kills 4 In N. Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 23 (AP) — Four persons were killed and eight wounded today when several shells slammed into the northern town of Amioune during a ceremony commemorating the death of its civil war martyrs, Voice of Lebanon radio said.

Beirut radio, which reported the same incident, said the number of casualties was still undetermined. It added that the situation was very tense in the town, 50 kilometers north of the capital.

Voice of Lebanon radio claimed the shells came from positions in the northern village of Koura, which is now mainly under the control of the Syrian-dominated Arab deterrent force, set up by the Arab League to restore order here in the aftermath of the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war.

Appeal for Aid

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The vote, then, could lead to a strange and even tragic result, the experts said — one condemning the people of Cambodia to even greater suffering.

—BERNARD D. NOSSITER

Sotheby's Agrees to Advise Citibank On Art Investments for Its Clients

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT) — Citibank and Sotheby Parke Bernet have announced an agreement under which the auction house will advise the bank on art investments for its clients. The venture is designed to serve the bank's clients who are prepared to spend at least $1 million on art and antiques.

The project was announced Friday at Sotheby's in Manhattan.

The program will offer the bank's clients Sotheby's expertise through periodic reviews of the art market and of individual art portfolios as well as appraisal services. Advice will be offered to clients on which of their art and antiques should be sold. The bank also intends to inaugurate an art-leasing service so that its clients may earn income on their art possessions by lending them to museums and corporations.

"This new service," said Donald Rundlett, senior vice president in charge of Citibank's private banking division, "grew out of our desire to go beyond conventional investment techniques and instruments offered to our customers. It is only logical that we offer a capability in the collecting field, supported, of course, by the preeminent organization in that area."

Mr. Rundlett said that what led to the program was a review of the investments of its clients in last decade showing that their holdings of real estate and art had increased in value substantially more than their securities holdings.

Citibank is offering the program to individual clients of its private banking division, not to pension funds and institutions. Those who participate will be required to put up $1 million and will pay the bank 2 percent annually on all of the art works purchased or held in their art portfolio.

News Analysis

Bokassa: Another Setb For Dictatorship in Af

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Sept. 23 — The overthrow of Jean Bedel Bokassa by his cousin in the Central African Empire has ended the reign of a demented dictator who turned his country into a Napoleonic fantasy land of weird and brutal happenings.

During his 13 years in power, Mr. Bokassa, who first proclaimed himself life president and then emperor, presided over periodic fatal beatings of thieves, once celebrated Mother's Day by executing all prisoners convicted of serious crimes against women, and helped club to death schoolchildren who had stoned his car.

When Kurt Waldheim protested the cutting off of the ears and limbs of thieves, Mr. Bokassa called the UN Secretary-General a "pimp" and a "colonialist." To a horrified bystander at a public mutilation ceremony, Mr. Bokassa shrugged and remarked, "It's tough, but it's life."

The coup was the 44th successful one in independent Africa's young history. Mr. Bokassa was said to have been overthrown while in Tripoli negotiating an aid package in return for allowing Libya to establish a military base in the empire, one of the world's 25 poorest countries. France had suspended aid to Mr. Bokassa earlier this year to protest his killing of children.

Recent Trend

His downfall is part of a recent trend in black Africa that may represent a significant move away from dictatorship. In April, Ugandan President Idi Amin was overthrown by Tanzanian forces; he fled to exile in Libya. Last month the president of Equatorial Guinea, Francisco Macias Nguema, was toppled by his nephew after a reign of terror that claimed many thousands of lives. He goes on trial for murder tomorrow.

Also tomorrow, Ghana, black Africa's first country to gain independence from a colonial power, will revert to civilian rule after seven years of military dictatorship. And on Oct. 1, black Africa's most populous and wealthiest nation, Nigeria, takes a similar step after 13 years of military rule. Both countries are to have popularly elected governments.

Of all the heads of state that Africa has had to endure, few have been as bizarre or as murderous as Mr. Bokassa, 58, a short, trim man with a wide grin and a mind of questionable soundness.

Although he built nine palaces and dedicated many monuments to himself, Mr. Bokassa was known as an insecure man who yearned for legitimacy and respect. He also was a fervent admirer of Napoleon Bonaparte, who, in a moment of arrogance, snatched his crown from the pope's hands and crowned himself emperor in Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris in 1804.

Two years ago, Mr. Bokassa took steps to relieve his insecurities. He declared his republic an empire and made himself the emperor of his 2 million subjects. Then, i 1977, while a bemused w bewildered Africa wa staged a $10-million co financed by France and the pages of Napoleonic

Mr. Bokassa was a rea odd, sight as he took h the two-ton bronze thron the glittering crown of rubies and emeralds on h

His undoing came in children rioted in Bangui order to wear uniforms International reported Bokassa, with the help from Zaire, rounded up of the children, aged 8 t ens of them were shot d streets, and about 100 w cred at the Bangui pris them suffocating when packed into a tiny, airless nesses said Mr. Bokassa shot and clubbed to death young people and gouge eyes of one with a sharpen

Diplomatic observers b David Dacko, Mr. Boka cessor, will immediately tions with France — whi denied that it helped him — and pursue a mode Western course with a civ ernment.

Mr. Dacko took power dent of the republic, me end of Africa's last Ethiopia's was abolished Libya's in 1969, Burundi and Egypt's in 1952. Mr. imperial fantasy may ra world's shortest-lived emp year, nine months and 17

© Los Angeles Times

Geneva Mee On World R To Begin Tc

GENEVA, Sept. 23 (UP resentatives of about 150 will open a 10-week confe tomorrow to fashion telecommunications policy rest of this century.

The World Administrat Conference, which is held years by the International munication Union, is to re to update international re for a wide range of comm services.

While the experts hope centrate on purely technic conference sources said the cussions are certain to disputes arising from the rivalry between developed and the Third World.

Third World countries that Western nations ha than a fair share of the ra trum for broadcasting, na space communications, a and other purposes. Devel tions argue that frequencie allocated to countries but vidual radio services.

Bokassa Waits at Air B As France Refuses Asyl

(Continued from Page 1)

army headquarters. While unarmed Central African soldiers watched, the people hauled down the statue, bringing it crashing to the pavement.

The administration of Mr. Dacko, 49, faced its first public protest today when about 200 students marched to protest the appointment of former Premier Henri Maidou as the new vice president. The students demonstrated peacefully on Avenue Boganda, holding signs saying "No Caricature of Democracy." Central African soldiers, with French soldiers behind them, watched the hourlong demonstration until the group dispersed.

Mr. Dacko told the demonstrators that he would seek Mr. Bokassa's return from wherever he obtains asylum, to be prosecuted for crimes against humanity.

Several Countries

In Paris, French officials said that several countries had refused to accept Mr. Bokassa, and that they were continuing a search for sanctuary for him. Informed sources said it had been decided to let Mr. Bokassa leave the plane and spend the night at special quarte Evreux base.

An elite corps of par gendarmes arrived at the day, giving rise to specula an operation was in pre Demonstrations against M sa's presence in France c outside the base. The toppl tor owns several luxury h France, and a cafe-restaur Paris region.

In connection with the c change of regime late while Mr. Bokassa was aw bya, hundreds of French were sent to Bangui from r ing countries at Mr. Da quest, ostensibly "to meet t the people's safety."

Residents said that after was announced on the sta crowds formed in a Yugo gymnasium that Mr. Boka made into an imperial muse looted the souvenirs of his tion. His imperial plumes w en by children who climbed the imperial carriage ar dragged through the sta cheering crowds. Stores w ed, including bookstores wh dren grabbed their textbo supplies for the coming sch

"I guess you could say t is wildly enthusiastic. You c hear them yelling 'Merci, (Thank you, France) when troopers go on patrol in th a diplomat said. "The de for Bokassa here was unive

Residents said looting sta noon Friday and there was ing at any time in the city matic sources said only the or's elite 900-man Imperia had ammunition for its w and the guardsmen surrend mediately to French troops.

There were unconfirmed that about three dozen Li byan soldiers in civilian da captured in a house in the p lomatic sources said Mr. recently turned to the Lib money as France and othe powers cut back aid in pro the massacre of its many schoolchildren in Janu April.

Mr. Bokassa's Cabinet remained on the job, so sources said Mr. Dacko ed to remove some hig week. The sources said coup would not have be without cooperation from the ministers.

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Warns Against Delay

nator Says Ratification SALT Is Still Possible

By Charles Mohr

HINGTON, Sept. 23 (NYT) Robert Byrd, the majority aid yesterday that the Sen- ld complete action on the arms limitation treaty with iet Union this year, but he that a delay until next year ery well result in the defeat eaty."

mber of other senators and s of the Senate staff believe reasingly doubtful that the rms treaty can be brought this year or next.

is disagreement as to the treaty can either the two-thirds majority nec- or Senate approval or be to a vote.

Byrd said yesterday at a onference that there was f time for the Senate to act rms treaty this year. But, in to his earlier predictions Senate could do so and ad- efore Thanksgiving (Nov.

West Virginia Democrat e can be in session after ving and will be if neces- e may have to be here to as."

Some Doubts

yrd's optimism appeared to d on another statement that or debate of the treaty equire less than six weeks.

Senate sources said that doubts about that estimate ld see problems for the trea- if the debate was com-

yrd avoided giving a direct when asked whether he be- e Senate would approve the even if President Carter persuade the Soviet Union draw what has been de- as a brigade of combat rom Cuba.

Byrd said, "I don't believe ty should be held hostage to an situation," adding that it damage American interests t the treaty solely because Soviet troop presence in

ver, Senate sources said vas unlikely that Sen. Frank D-Idaho, chairman of the Relations Committee, ermit the committee to be- ng on the treaty until the House has made public the of any resolution of the ue reached with the Soviet Although Sen. Church fa- treaty, he believes it would ated if brought to the floor the troop question is re-

now, the Foreign Relations ttee is scheduled to begin its up" of the treaty on Oct. 8. rking up process, which will the committee voting on amendments, reservations and understandings affecting the treaty, is expected to take about two weeks. One more week may be used in the preparation and printing of majority and minority reports.

7 Weeks

If those time estimates are correct, the treaty could not reach the Senate floor until about Oct. 29. Because the Senate will recess for almost a week for Thanksgiving, there would be a maximum of seven weeks available for debate and voting on amendments in the full Senate.

However, that time could be eaten into if vital energy legislation and spending measures are not all completed within the next five weeks.

There is no mechanical or parliamentary impediment to voting on the treaty early in the next session of Congress, but Republican and some Democratic sources argued, "you can forget about SALT unless there is a vote this year."

Sen. Byrd said that, if the treaty was put over to next year, it was likely to "get caught up in the emotion of the presidential election campaign" and that such delay could very well kill it.

Laird Urges Revisions

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23 (AP) — Melvin Laird, who played an instrumental role in arms limitations talks with the Soviet Union while serving as secretary of defense, has called on the Senate to revise drastically the SALT agreement, the Milwaukee Sentinel reported yesterday.

Mr. Laird, in an advance copy of an article in the October issue of Readers Digest, said the SALT process "has, in fact, proved to be a series of American retreats before a vigorous and determined Soviet government."

Rights Trial Delay

VIENNA, Sept. 23 (UPI) — Moscow ordered the trial of 10 civil rights activists postponed for at least a month so it would not interfere with "SALT diplomacy," sources in Prague and Vienna said yesterday.

The trial of the 10 leading signers of the Charter 77 manifesto charged with subversion had been planned for early August or late September in Prague. "It looks now as if the trial won't begin for another month," said a Western diplomat in Prague. "The general consensus is that Moscow has told them to keep a lid on it until the prospects for SALT's ratification are clearer."

Associated Press

PRESS BOX — Father Colin Kilcoyne tests telephone installed for the press in a confessional box in pilgrimage chapel at Knock, Ireland, where Pope John Paul II visits this month.

To Emerge From Convents for U.S. Visit

Cloistered Nuns Can't Say 'No' to Pope

By Stephanie Mansfield

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP) — She peeks through the wooden door and walks into the convent parlor, her long black skirt brushing the polished floor, her face soft and pale as she stops at the thick barrier separating her from an afternoon visitor.

For the last 43 years as a cloistered nun, Mother Mary Gabriel of the Sisters of Visitation in Bethesda, Md., has said no to marriage, career, vacations, high heels, television, shopping centers and art galleries.

"But who," she asks joyfully, "can say no to the Holy Father?"

Mother Gabriel and nine other cloistered nuns at the Bethesda convent plan to emerge from years of meditation and seclusion to attend the Oct. 7 address by Pope John Paul II at the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, part of the pope's seven-day visit to the United States.

Little Contact

For some of these nuns, the event marks the first time in 25 years that they have left the convent walls for anything other than a doctor's appointment. "These days," says Mother Gabriel, "you've got to get out for somethings."

Indeed, when the pope looks out at his flock of 4,000 nuns at the special address, about 100 among them will be members of cloistered orders.

"Going out next month to see the pope will be the first time in 55 years I've ever been to another church," says another Bethesda nun, Sister Marie Therese.

Sister Mary Louise, who served as a Marine staff sergeant during World War II, dismissed the notion of cloistered nuns defecting once they see what is beyond the convent walls. "Life is exciting enough here," she says.

"But I'm sure she'll count us coming and going," another says.

These nuns, who refer to their convent as the "Prayer Factory," will take time out from their rigorous schedule to ride a chartered bus to the pope's address. They will not attend the mass on Washington's Mall.

Although the seven cloistered convents in the Washington area received special papal permission recently to attend the pope's address, not all the cloistered nuns are willing to accept the dispensation.

"There are so few opportunities for us to offer special sacrifice," said Sister Margaret Mary, a member of the Colletine Poor Clares of Alexandria, Va. "Our special gift to the pope will be not to attend."

But for others, the attracton of seeing Pope John Paul II is too strong.

"We jumped at the chance to go," said Mother Mary Helen of the Washington order of Poor Clares. But Mother Helen said the Alexandria Poor Clares are "much stricter" than the Washington group.

"They go barefoot," she said. "We wear sandals."

Under Pressure

However there is some confusion among other contemplatives, sparked by veiled criticism of sisters who may not attended the pope's visit.

"We've had a lot of pressure," said Mother Theresa, who heads the Port Tobacco, Md., Carmelite convent.

The sisters there said earlier this month they would not be "coming out" for the pontiff's visit. Last week, however, the office of the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception received word that the strictly cloistered order would be attending.

"We're still trying to decide," Mother Theresa said Friday. The pressure, she added, was coming from friends who are urging them to attend the "once in a lifetime" service.

Lack of Understanding

"We don't expect people to understand us," she said wearily, "whether we go or not.

Sister Margaret Culbert, who is coordinating the pope's address to the nuns, said earlier this month that the religious orders preferred the word "contemplative" to the more established phrase "cloistered."

"You know, people associate cloistered with medieval dungeons and monasteries," she said. However, the nun noted that life behind the convent walls was not as attractive as it used to be.

"Some people think of it as being very weird," she said.

But Failed to Inform President

Carter Aide Reportedly Alerted on Jordan

By Frank Del Olmo and Mike Goodman

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 — President Carter's former adviser on narcotics, Dr. Peter Bourne, allegedly was warned about the possible drug use and "licentious behavior" of Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, at a party in Beverly Hills in 1977 shortly after the event, but did not inform the president.

Harold Willens, a prominent Los Angeles businessmen and Democratic Party fund-raiser, said Friday that he informed Dr. Bourne, a personal friend, about Mr. Jordan's activities at the party "in an effort to warn President Jimmy Carter."

Mr. Willens said Dr. Bourne's reply was to say that "It would not do any good for you to go to the president because he would absolutely refuse to believe anything bad about Hamilton."

(Dr. Bourne, in an interview with CBS News, confirmed that he talked with Mr. Willens about "licentious behavior" by Mr. Jordan and others, but said the subject of drug use did not come up.

(Dr. Bourne, who resigned his White House post in July of last year, said he did not pass the warning on to the president because the subject of Mr. Jordan's behavior was only one of many topics discussed by Mr. Willens in the conversation, and he detected no urgency about the matter. Dr. Bourne resigned after a police investigation into his writing of a prescription for a potent sedative to a fictitious person. He said he sought to protect the identity of a top aide.)

Mr. Willens said that he approached Dr. Bourne within a week after having been told about the party by Leopold Wyler, another prominent Democratic fund-raiser who hosted the affair and was "deeply disturbed" by the behavior of Mr. Jordan and other White House staffers that night.

The party at Mr. Wyler's home was an impromptu gathering held late in the evening of Oct. 22, 1977, following a $1,000-a-plate Democratic Party dinner at a hotel attended by Mr. Carter and organized by Mr. Wyler.

The Wyler party is one of four social affairs Mr. Jordan attended in the Los Angeles area during October, 1977. All are under investigation by the FBI.

In attendance at the party were several key Carter advisers, top aides of Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., and actress Shirley MacLaine.

In interviews Friday, Mr. Wyler and Mr. Willens gave this account of the Wyler party:

After the fund-raiser, Mr. Wyler invited 30 or 40 people to his house for drinks. The first arrivals gathered in the living room and then the doorbell rang.

Arrived With Girls

"It was the Carter people with a bunch of girls," Mr. Willens said. "Leo's definite impression was that they [the women] looked like hookers."

Contacted in Paris, where he is vacationing, Mr. Wyler said, "The girls were offered to me, but I declined."

Then the Carter people left the living room and headed to a separate bar area. The gathering broke down "essentially into two different parties," Mr. Wyler said.

Along with Mr. Jordan, the Carter group included White House pollster Pat Caddell; Tim Craft, then a White House aide and now manager of the Carter-Mondale reelection campaign; and John Golden, a close friend of Mr. Jordan's who was then Democratic National Committee deputy treasurer.

Mr. Wyler and Mr. Willens said the Carter group used drug slang words such as "hits," and disappeared frequently into the bathroom and bedrooms.

"I was extremely incensed — and I'm not a prude — at the irresponsible behavior of the people surrounding the president . . . from the White House staff," said Mr. Wyler, who was Mr. Carter's finance chairman in California during the 1976 primary campaign.

Another person who attended Mr. Wyler's party, political consultant David Commons, had a different version of Mr. Jordan's behavior.

"I will take my oath that Ham was under no influence of anything at all," Mr. Commons said.

The White House has consistently denied that Mr. Jordan used any drugs or engaged in any irresponsible behavior that night or on the other occasions under investigation.

Mr. Wyler and Mr. Willens have since turned away from Mr. Carter and are among the leaders of a dump-Carter campaign in the California Democratic Party.

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Argentina Reports Killing 2 Leaders of Montoneros

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23 (NYT) — The Argentine Army has announced the killing of two men said to be leading Montonero terrorists, and has cleared up the disappearance of three small girls reported missing last week.

An army communique said on Friday that during a shoot-out at a suburban supermarket on Monday, security agents killed Horacio Alberto Mendizabal, 30, one of the most-wanted leaders of the underground Montonero movement, and Armando Croato, a former member of Congress for the Autentico Party, a leftist Peronist splinter group.

Mr. Mendizabal is said to have been a leader of the Buenos Aires provincial organization of the Montoneros. He was accused of kidnappings, including that of a Philips Petroleum Co. executive that netted a ransom of $5 million dollars.

The army said that during the search for Mr. Mendizabal, it arrested Maria Consuelo Gonzalez, idenitified as a Montonero courier, and took her three daughters into custody to "assure the security of the operation."

The three girls, aged 3 to 5, were reported missing by their grandparents, and police refused information. The army handed the children over to their grandfather Friday night. The mother is under arrest and the father is missing.

ssia Shuns Aggression, neral Says on Soviet TV

COW, Sept. 23 (AP) — A general, in an unusual ape, went on national televi- night to stress that the So- ny has no aggressive inten- d seeks only a fair balance in Europe.

ien. Nikolai Chervov spoke minutes during prime view- ie. Soviet officers usually n television only on military s, and are far less specific on and military matters than ervov was in his address.

ressive intents are foreign to ny," said Gen. Chervov, a green uniform with a ck of service ribbons. "As a man, I can only affirm ain that we have different an that." He cited a pledge nid Brezhnev, the Soviet that Moscow "will never e road of aggression, will ise the sword against other

Chervov concentrated on itary situation in Western He told viewers that the Atlantic Treaty Organization cussing plans to base up to strategic missiles in West- ope by the early 1980s, each capable of reaching Soviet as far east as the Volga Riv- scoffed at Western claims measures are necessary to balance Soviet SS-20 mobile and Tu-26 (Backfire)

re are no facts to support any violation of the European power balance" by the Soviet Union or to support claims of a "rocket threat from the East," Gen. Chervov asserted.

"Our armaments are only an answer to U.S. nuclear arms and delivery systems already deployed on the territory of West European countries," he said. "Therefore, U.S. plans to create 'Eurostrategic forces' — masked by the goal of defending Europe — really have nothing to do with this end."

Gen. Chervov also criticized scenarios for a future Soviet invasion of Western Europe that have been published recently in the Western press. "The indignation of our people over these slanders against Soviet policy and the Soviet armed forces is completely legitimate," he said.

sical Truck ys for Riots

ANNESBURG, Sept. 23 — A South African company g an anti-riot vehicle that disco music through a aker to soothe the nerves of be troublemakers.

vehicle, already bought by k nation, which the compa- not identify, also carries a annon and tear gas.

Vatican Radio 'Interviews' Mary, Gets Own Replies in 7 Languages

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 23 (AP) — The Vatican Radio broadcast an imaginary interview with the Virgin Mary yesterday, questioning her on feminist "hotheads," the suicide deaths of actresses Marilyn Monroe and Jean Seberg, nuclear war and pollution.

The "interview" was broadcast in Italian, Spanish, Polish, French, English, German and Portuguese. The radio said it had trouble finding replies, because all the answers were drawn from the Gospels, and quotes from Mary in the Gospels are few.

On feminists, Mary was asked: "How different are you from so many hotheads who go about today waving banners and shouting slogans . . . What do you think of certain feminists?" The cryptic answer: "They have no wine."

On the suicides, the radio came up with this reply: "Daughter, why have you treated us so? Behold, your father and I have been looking for you anxiously."

The "interviewer" said: "We are scared. The threat of nuclear war, pollution of the environment, the exhaustion of energy sources, terrorism, delinquency, corruption, torture . . . Do you think the Lord will still have patience with this poor world gone astray?" The reply: "His mercy is on those who fear him from generation to generation."

After evoking the World War II massacres of Jews, the radio went on: "But where were you in those tragic moments of world history, which unfortunately continue to be repeated, as we see today in the sufferings of the Palestinians, Indochinese refugees and others?" The reply: "Standing by the cross of Jesus was his mother."

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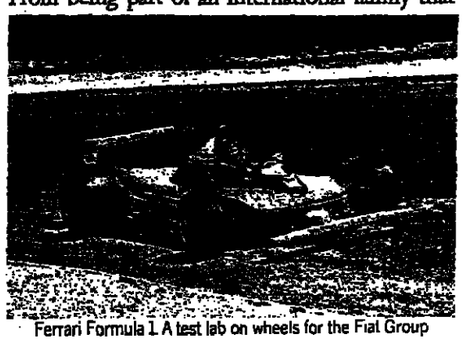

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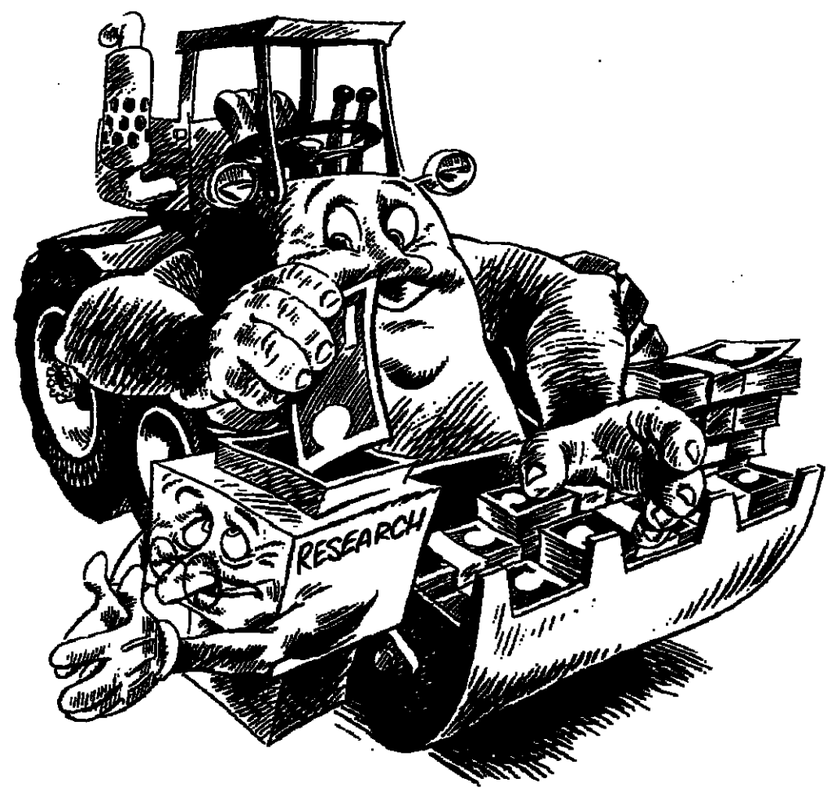

FIAT-ALLIS

Appeals to Carter on Aid Cutoff

Zia Denies Plan to Build Nuclear Bomb

By Seymour Topping

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Sept. 23 (NYT) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq denied yesterday that Pakistan intended to make a nuclear bomb and said that he had appealed to President Carter to review the policy that resulted in a cutoff of U.S. aid.

There have been reports that the Pakistan Defense Production Board is building a uranium enrichment plant at Kahuta, 25 miles southeast of Islamabad, that would utilize the gas centrifuge system.

The Carter administration, expressing fear that weapons-grade uranium would be produced and give Pakistan the capability of exploding a nuclear device in three to five years, suspended aid to Pakistan in March.

"Pakistan is not making a bomb," Gen. Zia said in an interview. "Pakistan is not in a position to make a bomb and has no intention of making a bomb."

The president did confirm reports that his country had embarked on a program of producing enriched uranium. "Pakistan is close to it, if we have not already acquired" the technology of making enriched uranium, he said.

Insisting that Pakistan's projected plant would not produce weapons-grade uranium, Gen. Zia said his nation's nuclear program was designed to create an urgently needed source of energy. "If we do not get an alternative source of energy, Pakistan will choke in the next few years," he said.

Pakistan, already heavily in debt, will spend an estimated $950 million this year to import oil. The general complained about the devastating effect that the steady rise in oil prices was having on developing countries.

The president was interviewed in his residence in Rawalpindi, about 15 miles from Islamabad, the capital. It is only a short distance from the city jail in which Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister, was hanged five months ago. It was Bhutto who declared after India's nuclear test explosion in 1974 that Pakistanis would "eat leaves of grass" to match India's achievement.

The general deposed Bhutto in July, 1977, after the nation was caught up in violent political turmoil and declared martial law pending national elections.

Gen. Zia said he intended to go forward with national elections on Nov. 17 although some of the political parties, notably Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, were resisting registration, which requires them to hold internal elections, make public their rules and submit finances to an audit. He said that he doubted that elected officials would want to retain a soldier like himself as president.

Letter to Carter

Gen. Zia said that he had written to President Carter, at the suggestion of American officials, renewing assurances about the nature of Pakistan's nuclear program and said he was hoping for a review of American policy. He remarked that he had received a nice reply from Mr. Carter saying that his letter was under study.

Under U.S. law, the government is required to suspend aid if it becomes convinced that a nonnuclear recepient is actively seeking to acquire the technology to build atomic weapons.

Pakistan has received very little of the $40 million in economic aid budgeted for this year. Promised food shipments were cut in half after the country had a good harvest.

The Carter administration recently set up an interagency task force to frame alternatives for curbing or slowing Pakistan's program. American officials say acquisition of nuclear weapons by Pakistan would impel India to begin a weapons development program and heighten danger of war on the subcontinent. The Indians have pledged to refrain from weapons production but they have become restive over Pakistan's nuclear progress.

Gen. Zia, calling for a "fresh look," said there was no need for the worldwide pressure that the United States was exerting on Pakistan. He accused the United States of pressing the consortium of nations that extended credits to Pakistan to desist from further loans and from the rescheduling of current debts.

U.S. Resistance

While some members of the consortium, such as West Germany and Japan, have indicated willingness to reschedule the debts, the United States, which is owed about $3 billion of the $5 billion, has resisted such a move, contending that the danger of default is still about six months away.

The president said that no Pakistani government could compromise on the nuclear issue under U.S. pressure. "We do feel the pinch in a very hard way, but our sacrifice will have to be made unless, of course, the United States sees what is the reality," he said.

The general vehemently rejected as fiction speculation that he was conspiring with Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, to develop nuclear weapons that would be made available to the Palestine Liberation Organization for use against Israel.

Discussing Pakistan's nuclear program, the general said: "It is a model, modest, a miniature program for enriching uranium. We need this technology in the event that we will not be able to get a reprocessing plant that would convert uranium to plutonium for use in the few breeder reactors which we will need to be able to close our energy gap. We need enriched uranium to run the lightweight reactors of modern technology."

Taraki Is Alive in Kabul, Afghan President Asserts

KABUL, Afghanistan, Sept. 23 (UPI) — President Hafizullah Amin said today that his ousted predecessor, Nur Mohammed Taraki, is alive. Mr. Taraki had been reported killed last week in a shootout at the presidential palace.

Mr. Amin, who replaced Mr. Taraki a week ago as chief executive and leader of the Khalq (People's) Party, said that Mr. Taraki is in Kabul and that "a doctor is giving him the required care," but that he is not hospitalized.

"He is alive but definitely sick," Mr. Amin said in the first official statement about the fate of his predecessor. According to earlier reports, Mr. Taraki was wounded nine times in a shootout that broke out while he presided over a meeting of his ministers here nine days ago.

Moslem rebel sources, who waged a war to oust Mr. Taraki's pro-Soviet regime and are continuing the fight against Mr. Amin, said last week in Islamabad, Pakistan, that Mr. Taraki had been killed in the shootout. The government announced only that Mr. Taraki had resigned because of ill health.

Speaking to reporters in English in the presidential palace, which was full of plastered bullet holes, Mr. Amin lashed out at "imperialists" supporting the Moslem rebels. The rebels, who have attacked in all of the country's provinces, are supported by "class-minded foreign imperialists," Mr. Amin said.

"I do not want to name them but the arms carried by the rebels are Chinese and American," Mr. Amin added. "The money they use are pounds and dollars."

Meanwhile, in Islamabad, Pakistan, spokesmen for the Moslem rebels said yesterday that they had won a military victory over the government in a 16-hour battle last Tuesday 20 miles south of Kabul.

Ugandan Leader Assails Officials, Press of Kenya

MBALE, Uganda, Sept. 23 (AP) — President Godfrey Binaisa yesterday accused Kenyan officials "in very high places" of smuggling coffee out of Uganda and Kenyan newspapers of printing what he called "a tissue of lies" about him.

Mr. Binaisa spoke at a rally here during a tour of the country. The strength of his attack on Kenya was indicative of the deteriorating relations between the two countries.

"The people in Kenya have never borne what you people have," he told his audience. "They watched you being slaughtered [under Ugandan dictator Idi Amin] without raising a finger."

Referring to the Kenyan Government, he said: "Some of those people, in very high places, make money out of smuggling the coffee we grow. They think that we are just a pack of fools because we haven't raised the matter openly."

Trouble at Rally

Mr. Binaisa also assailed Kenya newspapers that he said had published reports of an attempt on his life Friday during a rally at Iganga, 70 miles east of the capital, Kampala. "The reports are a tissue of lies from beginning to end," he said.

According to Mr. Binaisa, "a police officer panicked when he saw a snake in the crowd and shot it. There was a stampede. When they say there was an attempt on my life, it's not true."

Western journalists who attended the rally, estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 persons, said it was impossible to say what actually occurred because of the confusion. But they said at least two persons were killed and many were taken to the hospital after shots were fired for about four or five minutes by Tanzanian soldiers guarding Mr. Binaisa.

Macias' Trial To Open Today

MADRID, Sept. 23 (Reuters) — Former President Francisco Macias Nguema of Equatorial Guinea goes on trial for his life tomorrow amid reports of plots to free him from jail and return him to power.

Mr. Macias was overthrown in a coup at the beginning of August after an 11-year rule condemned by rights organizations as tyrannical. Opponents of his government said that more than 80,000 persons have been killed in the country since it became independent from Spain in 1968.

Lt.-Col. Obiang Nguema Mba Nzogo, head of the military council that ousted Mr. Macias, was quoted by a Spanish news agency as saying the former president would be tried for genocide. The trial is only expected to last a few days and the general view in Madrid is that Mr. Macias is almost certain to be condemned to death.

Associated Press

Chinese buy a privately printed dissident magazine at Peking's Democracy Wall on Sunday.

Suggests Official Inspiration

Wall Poster Attacks Chinese Leaders

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Sept. 23 (WP) — An unusual wall poster apparently removed by authorities but still circulating here has made a rare direct attack on China's two top leaders and reported several suicides by people seeking government help here.

The lengthy poster, a copy of which was obtained from unofficial sources here, supports several other indications of growing danger for China's leadership in the generally raised expectations of better lives among the population.

It criticizes both Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping by name for neglecting the governmental problems of hundreds of thousands of Chinese while rescuing a few hundred top officials from longtime political persecution.

"Just because there haven't been posters naming you, doesn't mean the masses have no thoughts against you," said the wallposter. "Since Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Deng have not grasped our problems personally, how can they order the lower level leaders to grasp them?"

Political Connection

Details in the poster, including several suicides in Peking, cannot be confirmed, but observers say the stories agree with incidents reported by other sources.

The poster is significant, they add, because its detailed documentation suggests some official inspiration and willingness on the part of political enemies of Mr. Hua and Mr. Deng to use the raised popular expectations against them.

Since a general order forbidding "slander" of high officials was announced in late March, attacks on Mr. Hua and Mr. Deng have been practically nonexistent on Peking's Democracy Wall wallposter area. Even at the height of the democracy movement last winter, most critics here described themselves as a loyal opposition who wanted to help the leaders do a better job.

Attempts by hundreds of thousands of Chinese to come here seeking redress of personal grievances — such as jobs lost or relatives murdered or jailed in old political struggles — have proved particularly troublesome to a leadership committed to moderate methods in dealing with protest.

"Why is it that officials have been rehabilitated while workers, peasants, intellectuals, demobilized soldiers. . .who had been persecuted and sent back to their old homes in the countryside only have their cases reversed, but don't have their jobs returned to them or their food rations augmented?" the poster asked.

The political turmoil of the late 1960s forced many officials and workers to leave what they considered good jobs with guaranteed food and housing and return to subsistence farming in rural areas.

In recent years several high officials have been returned to their jobs through efforts of people such as Mr. Deng, who himself lost his job temporarily in the late 1960s. But both the official and unofficial press acknowledge that many lower-level officials and workers — perhaps numbering in the millions — have not been returned to jobs as good as the ones they lost.

Another lengthy wallposter placed on Democracy Wall Friday attacked the leadership on the same grounds, although it did not name Mr. Hua or Mr. Deng.

The poster writer said China was in the midst of a new "class struggle" between the "proletariat seeking to build a socialist society" and a few "fascists" in the government who wanted to return to the feudal system, with people obeying the orders of elite, unapproachable leaders.

The earlier poster, torn down in late August but still circulating here, faults the People's Daily and Peking Radio for creating a false impression in articles extolling the rehabilitation of veteran officials.

Labels like "counterrevolutionary" placed on several top officials by radicals in the late 1960s may now be gone, the wallposter said, but smaller injustices are still ignored.

Foreign analysts are uncertain how spontaneous such posters are and whether their authors received official guidance through relatives or friends with influence in the party. But the poster circulating here offers precise details on suicides by petitioners seeking government action, suggesting some kind of official connection.

Korean Opposition Torn By Suspension of Leader

By Henry Scott-Stokes

SEOUL, Sept. 23 (NYT) — South Korea's lingering political crisis moved to a new stage last week with the threat of a split in the opposition group, the New Democratic Party, which has 67 seats in the National Assembly.

The threatened split follows a court decision this month that suspended Kim Young Sam, the opposition leader and a bitter critic of President Park Chung Hee, from his duties and created an acting party leader, Chung Woon Kap. Mr. Kim keeps the title of party president with the backing of 36 members of the assembly and Mr. Chung leads a second group of unknown size.

Many South Koreans, however, question the independence of the Seoul court that made the ruling and they assume that the government of Mr. Park, a former general who seized power in a 1961 coup, organized the lawsuit behind the scenes and influenced the court.

Assembly Gets Motion

"This is the first time in Korea's history that a civil court has ruled that the leader of the opposition party, which received more votes at the last elections than the government, could be simply disqualified from carrying out his duties," former President Yun Po Sun said. "The decision is inconceivable."

A motion to discipline Mr. Kim was submitted to the National Assembly by Mr. Park's supporters yesterday. Chung Jae Ho, a pro-government legislator, accused Mr. Kim of bringing shame on the country by publicly urging the United States to put pressure on Seoul to ease political control. It is not clear how far the measure would go, but Mr. Kim could be ordered to make a public apology on the assembly floor or be deprived of his seat in parliament. The motion will be debated in the assembly's Judiciary Committee this week.

But many South Koreans believe that the lawsuit against Mr. Kim, Mr. Park's outspoken opponent since his election as party leader in May, was pre-arranged by the government with party members hostile to Mr. Kim.

The timing of the government's moves was as follows:

- *Aug. 11 — About 1,000 riot* policemen attacked the party headquarters and beat opposition leaders, reporters and party officials.
- Aug. 13 — Three members of the New Democratic Party lodged a lawsuit against Mr. Kim, contending that he had been elected in May with the aid of 22 men disqualified from voting at a party convention because they had been in prison — for political offenses.
- Sept. 8 — A Seoul court upheld the suit and issued a "temporary" injunction that disqualified Mr. Kim from carrying out duties as opposition leader and replaced him with Mr. Chung, the party convention chairman.

The minister of information and culture, Kim Seong Jin, said in an interview that there was no truth to suggestions that the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, set up by Mr. Park and directly responsible to him, had organized the lawsuit.

But the timing of the suit, two days after the attack by the police on party headquarters, appears suspicious to some persons here. "I was quite frankly caught off guard," said Mr. Kim, the minister.

Kim Young Sam says the intelligence agency started its moves against him even before his election, which was by a two-vote majority at a convention with more than 700 votes. "Over 200 of my followers were questioned and interviewed by the authorities after I decided to run," he said in an interview.

Nerve Gas Fears Force Hamburg To Evacuate 600

HAMBURG, Sept. 23 (AP) — The discovery of World War II explosives and lethal gas at an abandoned chemical plant forced 600 persons to evacuate their homes in Hamburg today.

Authorities have been searching the area for a week and have recovered about 500 tons of the deadly materials, which included canisters of a nerve gas made for Adolf Hitler's Nazi arsenal but now banned by international treaties.

They said they expected the search to be completed soon but suspended the operation yesterday because of a brisk wind that could have spread any escaping gas to a residential neighborhood. Although the wind died down today, officials decided to evacuate the area.

Investigation of the storage depot at the former Stolzenberg Chemical Works began Sept. 6 after three boys found a cache of hand grenades and one exploded, killing one and injuring the other two.

Martin Leuschner, the last owner of the chemical plant, which was disbanded two years ago, has said that the West German military and Hamburg police knew what materials were being stored at the site. There has been no official government response to this allegation, but the city has set up an investigation.

Giant Nimitz Class

Congress Divided on Future of Carriers

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP) — The House and Senate are heading for a confrontation on whether the United States should resume building nuclear-powered aircraft carriers of the giant Nimitz class.

Last year President Carter felt so strongly against financing a fourth Nimitz-class carrier that he vetoed the Pentagon money bill that authorized it. His veto was sustained.

On Thursday the House Appropriations Committee rejected arguments that the $2-billion carrier would be a sitting duck in the nuclear age, and approved a defense bill including the money. The rising price of oil was cited by Nimitz backers as a reason to opt for the nuclear-powered ship rather than the cheaper, oil-fired carrier that Mr. Carter prefers.

Some Nimitz backers doubt that Mr. Carter would go as far as a veto again this year. They cite the national mood for higher defense spending and the president's decline in public opinion polls.

The Senate Armed Services Committee took a compromise positon on the carrier in passing its procurement bill. It voted money for an oil-fired Kennedy-class carrier, rejecting the administration request for a still smaller carrier.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently wrote the House that Mr. Carter would accept the larger Kennedy carrier, but still was opposed to building another Nimitz-class giant. The oil-fired ship is expected to cost $1.8 billion. The nuclear carrier would cost $2.36 billion.

The carrier issue will pit Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and of the defense subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, against Chairman Melvin Price, D-Ill., of the House Armed Services Committee. The two will try to work out a compromise money bill in coming House-Senate conference sessions. The heavy votes in the House against settling for something less than the Nimitz class make it difficult for Rep. Price to budge, his aides say.

On the overall prospects for defense appropriations for fiscal 1980, Pentagon officials forecast that they will get the full amount of President Carter's amended request from the Senate, but end up about $2.7 billion short in the House. They predict that House-Senate compromises on defense spending will leave them in good shape.

Egyptian Denies Weapons Report

CAIRO, Sept. 23 (AP) — Egypt's defense minister, Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, yesterday denied reports that the Soviet Union was preparing to sell military spare parts to Egypt, saying that the Soviet Union was still maintaining the arms embargo it imposed following the 1973 Middle East war.

In a statement to the official Middle East News Agency before his departure from Washington, where he had conducted talks on Egypt's long-range military needs, Gen. Ali described the reports as "malicious rumors intended to damage budding friendly relations between Egypt and the United States."

Last week, Western military sources said the Soviet Union had recently delivered to Egypt 40 Soviet-made helicopter engines as well as spare parts.

Will Stay Active

Carter or Kennedy: Your... Declines to Name a Choi...

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (NYT) — The usually outspoken Andrew Young, on his last day as the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, declined yesterday to support either President Carter or Sen. Edward Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

After meeting Mr. Carter at the White House, Mr. Young was asked for his view on the reaction of black leaders to the probable presidential candidacy of Sen. Kennedy, and whether he would support the senator or the president. "I really don't want to respond to that question," he said, terming it "premature."

Mr. Young and 10 other members of a trade mission that recently returned from Africa reported to Mr. Carter on the two-week trip. Mr. Young said the president seemed "very well pleased with the result."

Asked about the high and low points of his service as the U.S. representative at the United Nations, Mr. Young laughed and replied, "I really enjoyed it all." He resigned last month amid controversy over an unauthorized meeting with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. His job was to end today with the swearing in of his successor, Donald McHenry.

He said he plans to return to Atlanta, where he hopes to form with longtime associates a nonprofit organization dedicated to getting ordinary people to think about international issues.

He declined to comment on the presence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba, an issue that has held the attention of members of Congress and senior officials in the Carter administration for several weeks.

He asserted that his departure would have no effect on U.S. policy toward Africa, adding that a purpose of his mission to Africa was to assure leaders there that U.S. policy "does not depend on me." He said he repeatedly stressed the "economic realities" that link Africa and the United States, noting that the African nations had to look to the United States for aid in developing economies.

Mr. Young said the mi... brought back African commitm... to projects valued at $1.5 bi... that would help offset the an... $12-billion deficit that the U... States runs in trade with Af... caused largely by the rising pri... imported oil. But he said that h... not raise the issue of oil prices ... in Nigeria, which is America's ...ond-largest supplier, after S... Arabia.

While encouraging Amer... businessmen to sell in Africa, Young condemned bribery ... "corruption tax." He said the ...sion had "very candid" discuss... with African leaders about that.

Jews Might 'Repent'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 — Young suggested during his re... flight from Africa that Amer... Jews might reflect whether t... pent for Israeli treatment of P... tinians and bombing of Lebanon.

"I really don't judge," he ... but he understood that R... Hashana, the Jewish New ... which fell at sundown Friday, ... time of repentance for sins and ... fession of shortcomings.

"I think of the Jewish commu... as an important, even domin... moral influence in our society," ... said. "I think perhaps it would ... appropriate for them to raise ... question: Is Israel's conduct in r... tion to the Palestinians, in t... bombing of Lebanon, in the exp... sion of property rights on the W... Bank, consistent with the herit... of Rosh Hashana?"

Mr. Young said he might m... Chairman Yasser Arafat of ... Palestine Liberation Organizat... on a trip he is to make to the M... dle East in November as a priv... citizen. "It will be dependent ... what we have to talk about ... am not looking forward to it. I ... not and have not been a suppor... of the PLO."

© Los Angeles Times

Cites Increasing Pressure

Ford Looking Seriously At Presidential Candidac...

By Lou Cannon

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (WP) — Opening the door to a possible presidential candidacy, Gerald Ford said yesterday that he would take a serious look at an evaluation of his chances now being made by supporters in Washington.

"In deference to their interest and their long support, I definitely will take a serious look at what they have to recommend," the former president said in a telephone interview from his Palm Springs office.

Mr. Ford close associates, most of whom want him in the 1980 race, met last week in Washington to discuss a prospective candidacy. Almost all of these supporters, except for James Baker, who managed Mr. Ford's 1976 general election campaign but is now working for another GOP White House hopeful, George Bush, have avoided involvement in other campaigns so th... they can assist Mr. Ford if he d... cides to run.

While saying again that he h... not reached a decision on runnir... Mr. Ford said that he had been u... der increasing pressure to do ... "We'll continue to look at the sit... tion," he said. "If there is a genu... interest in a broad sense and so... momentum in a significant w... then we'll obviously reassess the ... nation."

The former president said ... knew very little about a draft Fo... movement that sprang up last we... in New Hampshire, where the fi... U.S. presidential primary will ... held Feb. 26. "We seem to be doi... better not being a candidate," ... added. "If that's the case, w... change the strategy?"

The New Hampshire Prima... Committee to Draft President Fo... was spurred by a Boston Globe p... that showed Mr. Ford leading p... sumed Republican frontrunn... Ronald Reagan, 38 to 34 percent, ... the state. The same poll shows M... Reagan swamping all GOP riv... with Mr. Ford out of the race.

While Mr. Ford said that he m... make "a practical decision" soon... allow him to comply with the r... quirements of federal campai... law, he declined to set a deadlin... "The longer we put it off, the bett... the political environment looks," ... said. "I don't have to campai... right now, or raise money. I ha... the best of both worlds."

Fires Under Control In South California

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (AP) — Fire fighters were mopping up today after the last of the major brush fires that raced through southern California during the last week was brought under control.

Fire fighters were being sent home from the largest of the recent blazes as the U.S. Forest Service declared the 31,500-acre Ventura fire officially contained. Only 100 men remained on the fire line 80 miles north of Los Angeles.

United Press International

PEDAL POWER — Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan pedals through central Bangkok Saturday on the opening day of National Bicycle Week. The week is aimed at encouraging Thais to save gasoline and reduce traffic.

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sidy Proposals Await Action

oor in U.S. Face Threat f Winter Without Heat

SHINGTON, Sept. 23 (NYT) ing prices for home heating l force many poor people to between food and heat this officials say, but efforts to a subsidy program for elderly w-income people have gained omentum in Congress.

afraid we're going to have to disaster before Congress " said Rep. Frederick Rich- D-N.Y., who is chairman of ouse Agriculture Committee mittee holding hearings on the bills. "Maybe we're going to see someone die before act."

id-August the Carter admin- n circulated a proposal for a llion subsidy program, but it t yet brought specific legisla- Capitol Hill. Several bills in se and Senate, offering such es as fuel stamps and direct ayments to fuel oil dealers, in committee.

ll introduced recently by Sen. n Williams, D-N.J., appears athering support in the Sen- r one of its co-sponsors, Sen. urkin, D-N.H., conceded re- "I have my doubts that we able to enact adequate legis- in time to ease the suffering erly, handicapped and low- oderate-income families are to face this winter."

White House adviser said that gress did not pass a bill by ctober, many of the poor be without the badly needed en winter sets in.

onceded that the administra- d focused its efforts on other f the president's energy pro- "We have suffered from ing of an imbalance in our g efforts," the adviser said, however, that the White planned to make an exten- fort in the next few days to ssage of a subsidy.

plan circulated by the ad- ation in the summer calls for early cash payments to poor based on a state-by-state for- mula. Money for the program would come from the windfall profits tax on crude oil that the White House still hopes will be enacted in time. If the tax, which has already passed the House, is stalled in the Senate, the administration would then explore the possibility of using general revenues, a White House aide said.

Mr. Williams's bill would provide payments to fuel oil dealers and designates the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as the agency to run the program. For this winter, however, the bill would allow the secretary of the department to empower another agency, presumably the Community Services Agency, to distribute the money through existing programs.

That agency has been under fire recently in Congress for mismanagement, and one congressional aide said that the agency had been slow in past winters in disbursing funds to poor people.

Hearings on Mr. Williams's bill will begin next week before his Committee on Labor and Human Resources. A committee staff member said that the bill was being moved along as quickly as possible, but added, "Obviously the money is not going to be there in November."

Heating oil prices have nearly doubled since last winter. Moreover, several of the major oil companies have tightened their credit terms for dealers, and they in turn will take steps to get consumers to pay the higher bills more quickly.

Temperatures in New York State, meanwhile, have already dropped as low as 30 degrees, according to the National Weather Service.

GM Said to Make Battery Advance

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP) — General Motors was reported today to have developed a smaller, lighter, more powerful battery that will enable it to market electric-powered cars by 1985.

The Chicago Tribune said that the corporation plans to introduce zinc-nickel oxide batteries by 1985, if not sooner, that will have a life span of 20,000-30,000 miles and enable GM to market some cars powered by electric motors.

The report said the new battery would cost between $800 and $1,200 and need recharging about every 100 miles. It said GM President Elliott Estes planned to announce the breakthrough in battery technology on Tuesday in Washington.

ld Bank Officials in Sudan Crash

RTOUM, Sept. 23 (Reuters) o World Bank officials, one erican and the other British, illed along with their Su- pilot when their Piper air- rashed southwest of here, it ported today. Three other gers were seriously injured. rican Howard Wilkins and Tom Martin were on a flight ject an agricultural develop- roject in Kordofan province he accident occurred.

Associated Press

ANNIVERSARY MASS — Marcel Lefebvre, the traditionalist Roman Catholic archbishop, speaks to more than 10,000 followers in Paris on Sunday at a Mass marking the 50th anniversary of his ordination. The Vatican had denounced the ceremony as a provocation.

Army Study Said to Cite Manpower Shortage

Sen. Nunn Pushes Draft Registration

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (NYT) — Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., has said at a secret session of the Senate that severe manpower shortages in the armed services could cause the United States to lose a major war with the Soviet Union in Central Europe.

In an effort to build support for resumption of draft registration, Sen. Nunn provided a classified summary of a huge Army training exercise, according to participants in the closed debate Friday. The Army exercise, known as "Nifty Nugget," explored last year how quickly the United States could respond to a large-scale Soviet attack on Western Europe.

Congressional aides said that the exercise revealed that the Army did not not have enough troops to meet combat requirements in the early stages of a war and to be able also to replace casualties after the first month or so. For example, the study is reported to have concluded that the Army, 30 days after the start of a large conflict, would have only 25 percent of the skilled soldiers needed to operate tanks and to fire artillery.

The three-hour Senate debate was held in secret because Defense Secretary Harold Brown ruled that the results of the exercise would provide the Soviet Union with information that would "reduce their degree of uncertainty" about a war in Europe. The secret session was the first since May of last year, when the Senate discussed selling advanced fighter planes to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

Later, in open session, Sen. Nunn declared that the Army's manpower problems "are so severe that the military services are not now capable of meeting our national emergency requirements." He said that Pentagon plans call for 100,000 people to be inducted within 60 days in the event of a major war. But he asserted that the government, starting from scratch, would not be able to draft that many soldiers for at least six months.

As a result, Sen. Nunn said, the United States would be forced shortly after war broke out to deploy all combat forces quickly, which would leave existing reserve forces "completely gutted and incapable of fighting until trained draftees became available."

"The current plan will not work," he said. "At best, it is naive, wishful thinking. At worst, it is an outright fraud by those who do not have the courage to face reality or who believe that there is no necessity for this nation to be prepared but will not admit this philosophy."

The legislation favored by Sen. Nunn would not re-establish a draft, but would require 18-year-olds to register with the Selective Service. Earlier this month, the House of Representatives rejected a similar measure by a 2-to-1 margin.

In a written statement, Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., questioned Sen. Nunn's estimate of the number of soldiers that would be needed in a large war, contending that the estimate might be 40 percent too high.

Dutch Dockers Return to Work

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands, Sept. 23 (Reuters) — Leaders of an unofficial dockers' strike at Rotterdam that had crippled the world's biggest port for four weeks called off the stoppage yesterday and instructed workers to return to work tomorrow.

Hundreds of the original 7,000 strikers had defied picket lines and resumed work in recent days after their union promised to pay members 550 guilders [$275] each as an advance on a new labor agreement.

The strike started on Aug. 27 over a demand for a net weekly pay rise of 30 guilders [$15], backdated to Jan. 1. On Sept. 4, union and employers' representatives agreed on a new contract for the 12,000 dockers here and 3,000 employed in Amsterdam, the Netherlands' second biggest port. It included a 28.50 guilder [$14.25] weekly rise, backdated to July.

15 Hurt in Tractor Blast

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 23 (AP) — A supercharged tractor exploded and injured at least 15 persons during a tractor-pulling contest at the Tarrant County Convention Center last night, police said.

Concorde: French-U.K. Collaboration Ends

LONDON, Sept. 23 — The British and French governments have divided up five remaining unsold supersonic Concorde airliners, a move that effectively ends the two countries' collaboration on the controversial plane.

The action was taken Friday after two days of meetings in London between British Industry Minister Adam Butler and French Transport Minister Joel Le Theule.

At the same time, Mr. Butler announced that Britain next summer would halt funds for research into supersonic travel.

The apparent end of the Concorde project came as no surprise to aviation executives in the United States. Because the sleek, 1,400-mile-an-hour aircraft carries few passengers and burns large amounts of fuel, it has been a decided flop in the marketplace.

The last Concorde had rolled off the production line in Britain in April. The manufacturers, Societe Aerospatiale and British Aircraft Corp., had sold only nine in three years, all to the British and French national airlines.

One executive with a U.S. airframe manufacturer said: "American aircraft builders had hoped the Concorde would be successful so it would demonstrate the desirability of supersonic passenger travel.

"We are all disappointed the Concorde did not turn out to be the plane that could demonstrate that. Now the hazard is that those who opposed SST development will seize on this as a means of saying, 'We told you so'."

In a joint communique after the London meetings, the ministers said that two unsold British-built planes would be offered to British Airways, which now operates five Concordes and has agreed to take one more. Three unsold French planes will go to Air France, which operates four Concordes on international routes.

Development of the aircraft, which began in 1962, posed a challenge to U.S. technological dominance and stirred up intense debate in the United States before Congress voted in 1971 to cut off funding for development of a competing supersonic transport.

When flights of the Concorde began in 1976, they caused a conflict between Europe and the United States. Environmentalists held up authority to land at many U.S. airports, and today the plane flies only to New York, Washington and Dallas-Fort Worth.

The Concorde proved a costly failure for the British and French. There is no prospect they will ever recover the $4.28 billion they poured into research and development. Market studies originally predicted orders of up to 400 aircraft.

Instead, 16 were built (two were test planes not designed for sale), which means each cost $267 million to produce. The planes were sold at about $80 million each, or $187 million below cost. British and French taxpayers funded the difference.

The communique said that the ministers had reviewed the prospects for a second-generation supersonic transport, but Mr. Butler said at a news conference that they agreed that government spending should be on subsonic craft, and there should be no new spending on supersonic research.

© Los Angeles Times

Airport to Reopen Partially in Bombay

BOMBAY, Sept. 23 (AP) — Bombay airport, closed since Friday by a fire which swept through the main terminal building, will partially reopen tomorrow, Civil Aviation Minister Mohammed Shafi Qureshi said yesterday.

"We are doing all we can to restore normalcy," but only a few services will operate tomorrow, he said. He said the fire had not damaged the control room but said non-passengers will be banned from the airport until normal traffic is restored. Three persons died in the fire.

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RENAULT

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Monday, September 24, 1979

Restraint by Carter's Rivals

Whatever happened to the imperial presidency? Anyone reading the news may well wonder. It is not simply that Jimmy Carter is losing the big fights; he cannot seem to win even on third-level matters. Consider his setback on what should have been routine congressional approval of laws to implement the Panama Canal treaty.

It is probable that Senate and House leaders will be able to patch up some last-minute compromise on the canal legislation. Any failure to do so would be irresponsible. Without that compromise, the treaty cannot take lawful effect next Monday. The Yankee colossus would then have to appeal to tiny Panama for more time to honor its word.

* * *

But who will patch up the presidency? Carter can better serve his and the national interest by taking honest account of his own weakness. He only invites ridicule when he threatens to punish dissident Democrats by, it is reported, refusing to send Mrs. Carter to local fund-raising affairs. As Carter of all people should know, no candidate loses votes by running against Washington; his disclaimers notwithstanding, that is where Carter now resides.

At the same time, the erosion of presidential authority places a paradoxical burden on Carter's rivals. The paramount issue in the emerging presidential campaign, it seems clear, will be quality of leadership. Thus every contender has an obvious interest in letting Carter flounder. But the public interest is in jeopardy when a president is a figure of ridicule and when the United States is seen to lack will. It is a sign of change when the Israeli defense minister startles a dinner party by deriding American power during the very week that Congress is asked to vote billions in aid for Israel.

* * *

No candidate can ignore the fact that the president appears vulnerable. Nor should it be binding that politics stops at the water's edge, a once-honorable maxim discredited by imperial presidents. Moreover, congressional meddling in foreign affairs is as old as the Constitution. On what logical basis, then, can presidential candidates be asked to restrain their punches? A glance at the issues that have caused Carter the most trouble suggests an answer. Presidents have usually incurred congressional wrath by abuse of the warmaking powers. But Carter is the first president since Herbert Hoover who can claim that not a single American soldier has died in battle during his tenure. Where he has gotten into trouble is with his peacemaking initiatives — the Panama Canal treaty, SALT, Rhodesia and the Middle East.

It is far easier for a president to rally support for sending the Marines than for restraint. Carter's rivals will help themselves and the country by recognizing this, and by supporting the president when they can. When they cannot, they can at least avoid simplistic attacks that will cheapen the campaign and diminish the very office they seek to fill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mutual Dependence in Kabul

The already grim news from Afghanistan has turned even grimmer with reports of a coup that may have cost the life of former President Nur Mohammed Taraki, among others. His successor, Premier Hafizullah Amin, is no friend of the United States. Nor is he likely to be an asset to the Soviet Union, his nominal ally.

The year since a pro-Soviet group seized power in Kabul has been a troubled one, marked by spreading civil war, the flight of thousands from the country, waves of political arrests and summary executions. Ignoring advice from its Soviet patron, the Afghan regime shunned political conciliation and used force to impose its doctrines on a resistant population.

Only blind ideologues could believe it possible suddenly to force Soviet-style communism on backward Afghanistan. Only rulers strikingly out of touch could fail to recognize how deeply their people are attached to Islamic traditions and how much they resent foreign encroachment. No amount of Soviet military assistance or brutality could compensate for these mistakes. The regime first lost control over several provinces and many people. Now it has followed a pattern familiar to besieged revolutionaries and turned the brutality against itself.

The fallen president was no moderate, but his successor, Amin, has been an extremist even among extremists. As the No. 2 man, he led the resistance to Soviet pressure for a political settlement of the civil war. Now that he is supreme, his power is likely to become totally dependent on Soviet military support.

* * *

In a sense, the dependence is mutual. Victory by Islamic fundamentalists who lead the opposition is not something that Moscow could accept lightly, fearing contagion among its own Islamic millions — all the more so after the Islamic victory in neighboring Iran.

The current turmoil is more likely to distract the Russians from other adventures than encourage them to new ones. At some point the tide of battle in Afghanistan could conceivably turn. Should that happen, Moscow might gain a new advantage over the United States in the "crescent of crisis." But that possibility has seemed remote and now seems even more so. The loser of the game in Afghanistan may not be the United States at all. As this country has had occasion to learn elsewhere in Asia, there's a very thin line between crisis and quagmire.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Blacks and the Mideast

Hard on the heels of Andrew Young's public embrace of the Palestinian issue, delegations of American blacks are racing each other to the Mideast to try out their newly discovered diplomatic wings. Once disencumbered of office, Mr. Young will probably head there himself. People who have been in the area before suspect — and some hope — that these blacks will discover how intricately bound the real issues are, and that, as a result, they will be appropriately sobered.

But that may not be the only result. The newcomers bring something special to the region: an emotional identification with the Palestinians, whom they perceive as the injured party, or the more injured party, and at the same time a high moral profile and a sense of mission. These last translate into a desire to halt the violence and resolve the Middle East dispute on terms acceptable to Israelis and Palestinians alike.

Is it possible to identify openly with one side and still remain in a position to mediate? Certainly, the particular way blacks came to the Mideast issue last month suggested that the answer was no. The first signs were that the black leaders meant to become a lobby for the Palestinians in the same respect that many American Jews are a lobby for Israel. In this expectation, the Israeli government snubbed a Southern Christian Leadership Conference delegation, and the PLO's Yasser Arafat greeted the group and gratefully joined it in singing "We Shall Overcome." If this had been the tone of the SCLC's whole mission, one could only have concluded that the black delegation was determined to act as a traditional ethnic lobby. That, of course, is a formula for further polarization in the Mideast and at home as well.

But the SCLC delegation did not follow that script. There is reason to expect, moreover, that subsequent black delegations will not follow it either. The SCLC, besides offering sympathy and solidarity, asked the PLO to accept peaceful coexistence with Israel and to honor a three-month "moratorium on violence." Said Walter Fauntroy, the District of Columbia delegate to Congress, "We deplore violence wherever it occurs, whether it's a bomb from an aircraft in southern Lebanon or a bomb in a garage in Jerusalem." The PLO found all of this "unfair."

Will these black leaders keep trying to combine the roles of advocate and conciliator? It's a moral and political tightrope, but they should be encouraged to inch farther along. The best way to help Palestinians achieve self-determination is to remove the basis for the great fear most Israelis now have that the Palestinians' gain is their inevitable loss, perhaps their destruction. If leaders like Mr. Fauntroy are to seek PLO acceptance of Israel by word and deed — by removing from its charter the language declaring Israel "null and void" and by stopping the killing — they would be helping clear the way for the fulfillment of the Palestinians' deepest legitimate desires.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

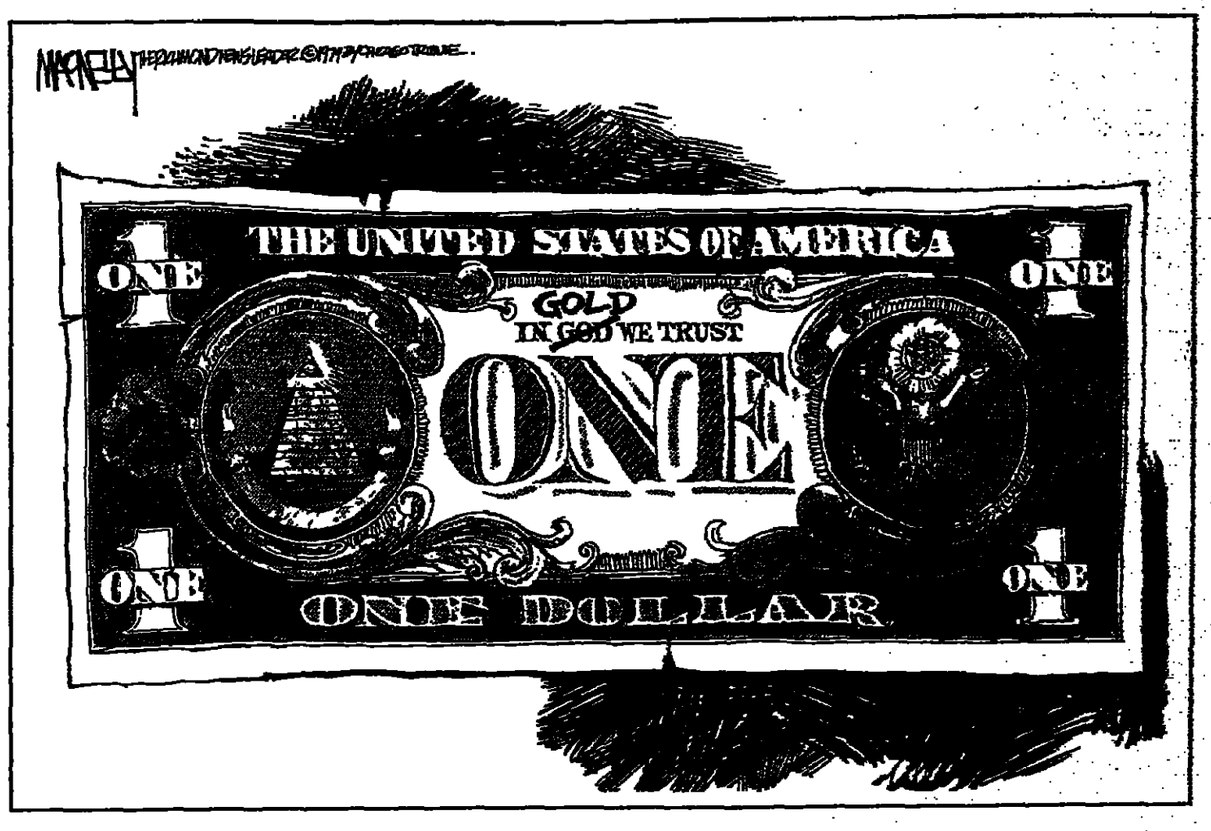
September 24, 1904

NEW YORK — A special train bearing the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan from Bar Harbor, Maine, to Washington, was wrecked on the New York Central Railroad this morning, near East Brookfield, Mass. The primate was not injured, though visibly shaken, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan was also shaken, but not hurt. The special, traveling at the rate of 60 m.p.h., struck another engine with a terrific crash and demolished it. According to "The World," Mr. Pierpont Morgan will retire from active business at the close of the year with a fortune estimated at from $100 million to $150 million. He will be succeeded by his son.

Fifty Years Ago

September 24, 1929

LONDON — A decision was announced today to ask compulsory liquidation of four large companies included in the Hatry group dealings which were suspended by the Stock Exchange last week. One of the concerns which decided upon liquidation as a result of the crash was the Corporation and General Securities Ltd., which had recently risen to a dominating position in the handling of municipal securities and is said to have been responsible for the issuing of £200 million worth of securities in this category in the past three years. Liquidation of the four concerns definitely stamps the Hatry group crash as the worst in England since the war.



U.S. Retaliation Over Troops in Cuba

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union are getting into a tight and even dangerous corner over that Soviet "combat brigade" in Cuba. President Carter has been using very careful words to express his concern, but it is important to know what they mean.

"We do have the right," he said the other day, "to insist that the Soviet Union respect our interests and our concerns if the Soviet Union expects us to respect their sensibilities and their concerns. Otherwise, the relations between our two countries will be adversely affected."

This is polite language, but as I understand it what it means is this:

1. Washington would prefer to avoid a major confrontation on this issue which has now become a subject of public and political dispute in the United States, and which if not resolved quickly will have serious consequences neither side wants.

2. If the Soviet Union will not "respect our interests and concerns" in the Western Hemisphere, the United States will not respect the Soviet Union's "sensibilities" in Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

3. This does not mean rejecting the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty between the U.S. and the Soviet Union — although the Senate of the United States will make its own judgment on the confirmation of that treaty — but it does mean that the United States will take countermeasures along the borders of the Soviet Union if Moscow insists on defying U.S. concern about Cuba.

4. Specifically, if Moscow insists on causing Washington trouble in Cuba, Washington will step up its propaganda and its economic appeals to the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, to the restless Ukrainians, and other nationalities within the Soviet Union, and if necessary — though the Carter administration doesn't want to play this card — to increase U.S. trade with China, and in the extremity, even to give more economic, technological and particularly military aid to Peking.

Greater Presence

The Soviet presence in Cuba is probably greater than any estimates made public so far. U.S. secret intelligence estimates are as follows:

1. The Soviet contingent in Cuba is the largest outside the Warsaw or Eastern European Communist pact: not merely a "combat brigade" of 3,000, but overall, 10,000 to 13,500.

2. Also, according to U.S. intelligence estimates, there are 4,000 to 5,500 Soviet military personnel in Cuba — 2,000 to 3,000 in a ground forces brigade, 500 to 1,000 in a military assistance group, and 1,500 in an intelligence collection installation at Lourdes — the largest known Soviet intelligence organization outside the Soviet Union.

3. Soviet pilots were integrated into the Cuban Air Force in 1976 and last year as substitutes for Cuban pilots deployed to Africa, although no Soviet pilots have been observed by U.S. intelligence agents in this role since August of last year.

4. Soviet economic assistnce to Cuba has quadrupled since 1974, and amounted to a record high of $3 billion last year, about one-fourth of the total Cuban gross national product.

Carter has been reporting about all this to the leaders of the Congress, but trying to keep the problem from getting out of hand. He met the other day privately with Secretaries Cyrus Vance of State and Harold Brown of Defense; Zbigniew Brzezinski of the National Security Council; Senators Barry Goldwater, John Stennis, chairman of the Armed Services Committee; Howard Baker, the minority leader, and press spokesman Jody Powell, among others.

He began by telling them that even in the early 1960s, President Kennedy, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Nelson Rockefeller had made public statements that the Russians had "combat troops" in Cuba. The president asserted flatly, according to several witnesses at the meeting, that the Russians had "lied to him" about the "combat nature" of the Soviet troops in Cuba, but he did not say what he might do if the Soviet troops were not removed.

It was clear, however, at least to the politicians in that meeting, that Carter felt he had to get some kind of cooperation from the Russians about their troops in Cuba, or that he had to act against them, in ways he refused to discuss.

What is not clear is whether Vance, the president, or anybody else in the administration has told Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin or any other Soviet official that the Cuban problem is loitering down into a major crisis in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Vance is trying to cool the problem. But the president is clearly in deep political trouble, with the first test against Sen. Edward Kennedy coming up next month in Florida, where the anti-Castro Cuban voters are likely to be a major faction in the vote.

It is very awkward, in this situation, for either of the major nuclear powers to withdraw from a public dispute which might have been avoided by a little forethought and common sense. But both are now drifting into deeper waters. The Russians are insisting that they have a right to establish their power in the Western Hemisphere in defiance of the Monroe Doctrine, while insisting that the United States has no right to intrude upon the Soviet spheres of influence on its borders under the Brezhnev Doctrine.

So both sides are in a pickle. The Soviet argument will not be accepted by the American people, and certainly not by the politicians running for the presidency. Some compromise will have to be found, or there is no doubt that Carter will interfere in Moscow's sensitive areas of Eastern Europe and even China, unless Moscow pays attention to Washington's political sensitivities in Cuba and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

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Speaking With Effectificity

By William Safire

"One of these days," goes the caption on a famous cartoon of two guys with their feet on a desk, "we've got to get organized." Evidently that thought struck the White House recently, and a leading management consultant was hired as a deputy to the president's chief of staff.

Although he is widely known as "Ham Jordan's Haldeman," the real name of the man assigned the task of bringing crisp, businesslike efficiency to the center of power is Alonzo McDonald Jr. ("AlHOonzo" is a Spanish-Portuguese name, best known in the United States as a monicker for football coaches; combined with the Scottish "McDonald" it makes the roundest and most satisfying name to pronounce in Washington today.)

Alonzo McDonald speaks a special language. In a profile by Martin Schram of The Washington Post, his hard-driving patois was derided as "neo-Jeb Magruder" and — in an unkind cut — a sample of Alonzo's language was displayed:

"There's a hope that some of the cross-roughing will be done earlier . . . that decisions will be broadly based . . . that we can increase inputs.

"We need a process of involvement . . . a synthesization," the president's new organizer went on. "We've got to look at how problems interlink, the monitoring and the execution . . . When there's an uncontrollable problem, that's the point in time when we must have analysis before we have ad hoc action."

I dialed Alonzo McDonald's number at the White House, spoke to one of his aides (called a "higby," after one of Haldeman's honchos) and explained I needed 4½ minutes for semantic instruction. There came a point when Alonzo returned the call.

Is he worried about being charged with speaking bureaucratese?

"It's not bureaucratese," he replied briskly but amiably. "It's a good solid business-operating vocabulary."

Cross-roughing?

"That's a term from bridge. It means taking an idea, rubbing it against different opposing ideas, so as to refine it. An idea that hasn't been cross-roughed has not been rubbed smooth by conflicting ideas." The word can be spelled two ways: "cross-rough," as in polishing a stone, or "crossruff," as in trumping a playing card. ("Ruff," the act of trumping in a game similar to whist, can be traced to 1598.)

Interlink? Is that any different from the tired old word "connect"? Is it a combined form of "interface" and "linkage"?

"I use 'interlink' as it is used in electrical circuitry," said the highly charged executive. "It is not just connected — there's movement in there, current is passing through. It's important that we know how that current will flow, so that we don't hit a short. That way, we can improve our effectificity."

Effectificity? As a sucker for a neologism, I thought that one over carefully. When businessmen wanted to use the adjective "specific" as a noun, they rejected "specificness" and chose "specificity;" could it be that in turning the most important adjective in management consulting — "effective" — into a noun, they were setting aside "effectiveness" for the more electric-sounding "effectificity?"

"No," said Alonzo McDonald, less crisply. "Actually, I think I meant effectiveness."

My time was up and I thanked him.

"Any time," he said. "Effectiveness," he added, as if practicing the word, and hung up.

Status Dressing

Since my friend Alonzo began to use the verb "interlink" — rather than the old-fashioned "connect" or even "link" — I have been on the lookout for electricity metaphors.

To "turn on," as in turning on a light, was originally drug-culture lingo, later gained sexual overtones, and now means "to excite, interest, or titillate;" one who is turned on, or "switched on," is hip, with it, an avant-gardian angel.

The latest version of this electrical connection is "plugged in." If you are still saying "turned on," you are not plugged in. (However, the opposite of "plugged in" is still "turned off," and not "unplugged," and certainly not "plugged out.")

A recent advertisement for Gloria Vanderbilt corduroy pants, prepared by Macy's, nicely extended the metaphor: "Fall Status Report: Gloria Vanderbilt switches to plugged-in cords." With "corduroy" clipped to "cords," the word gains in allusion to electrical cord, which plugs in to a neat fit.

By the way, the same advertisement used "punched up" to describe a color. Bruce Emra of Ramsey, N.J., wrote to ask: "A curious phrase, 'punched up brights.' What is implied by it? Is the language derived from computer lingo? I know I ask my stockbroker to 'punch in' a stock on his Quotron machine for an up-to-the-moment selling price of the stock. But 'punched up'?"

The creative director of Macy's, Tom Raney, explains that "punched up" went well with "plugged-in" (and I, as the perpetrator of the "nattering nabobs of negativism," am not one to knock alliteration). He reports that "punched up" is fashionese for "made brighter" — "cobalt rather than navy, grape rather than burgundy." (Grape color does not have as black a base as burgundy, and is thus brighter.)

The combination of "plugged-in" and "punched up" would have propelled me into the store for the cords, but I was turned off by the inconsistency in hyphenation, and by the elitist touting of Mrs. Vanderbilt's monicker, beginning with "status report" and concluding with "the name to remember for status dressing." To my taste, status dressing is the oil and vinegar you pour over the heart of palm in "millionaire's salad."

Reason Why Not

"Theirs not to reason why," wrote Lord Tennyson in his "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "theirs but to do and die."

The poets who work at the Bureau of Public Affairs of the State Department vaguely recalled Tennyson's words — or the title of Cecil Woodham-Smith's book, "The Reason Why," about the ill-fated gallant 600. Although the reason for choosing a military disaster as their metaphor is unclear in this case, the State Department crew titled their publication giving the rationale for the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, "SALT-2: The Reasons Why."

"The reasons why" is a solecism. (A solecism is what grammatical soft-liners call "a violation of conventional usage" and what hard-liners call "a mistake in English.") In Tennyson's use, "reason" was a verb, and thus "to reason why" was correct, but when reason is a noun, "why" is not needed. The correct word to follow "reason" is "that," or "for." Not "why," and not "because." The reason why is not is because it's redundant, and in this sentence redundant twice over.

This cause is worth fighting because it makes sense to save words. The reason is that clarity beats clutter (not "the reason why is that clarity beats clutter," or "the reason is because clarity beats clutter").

Mrs. Woodham-Smith, in dealing with the same subject as Tennyson, was within her rights to play on his phrase in the title of her book. But she confused a great many impressionable readers. As for the SALT-sellers at State — theirs not to make reply.

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—Letters—

Coverage of India

Of late, full-length, copyrighted feature articles about India have started appearing in your paper, with surprising frequency. So the world is informed in great detail that India is condemned to suffer from periodic floods and disasters, bribery and corruption are rampant, airports are dirty and overcrowded, etc.

Probably there is more in store, such as starving populations, diseases everywhere, ubiquitous snake-charmers, cows and elephants on the roads, ugly slums and so on. Is there anything good about the country at all? Even if there are significant progress and developments in agriculture and technology, they are not necessarily the best-selling "news" and thus worthless to be reported.

Of course, the frees press is part of the free enterprise system — that which is in demand is always that which is supplied, news including. Perhaps objective or favorable reporting (from the Third World) is restricted to dictatorships ruled by military cliques or dynastic demi-monarchs, firmly committed to the suppression of democracy, just in order to protect it from communism (currently of the Soviet variety only).

K. VIJAYAKUMARAN.
Paris.

The Hyster Of Coverag On Kenned

By Charles B. Seib

WASHINGTON — Alas has started. The press, charged, still besotted with C lot, is pushing the presidential didacy of Sen. Edward Ken D-Mass.

A Washington Post reader p this way in a letter: "The fact for five days out of the past six Kennedy has made Page 1 n one question whether The Post' vious thrust is objective or su tive reporting." She reminded that the function of the press " report, not to brainwash."

The charge was reflected, to an imaginary exploration of P dent Carter's mind by colun William Safire the other day. of Carter's thoughts, Safire-ver was: "The establishment press their Camelot back . . . is how Nixon felt?"

Tremendous Ride

The lady who wrote the letter wrong; Kennedy had not Page 1 on five of the six day question, just on three of them one would deny, though, that he been given a tremendous ride ir daily press, on the air and in news magazines — a ride that st no sign of ending.

But does that mean that the p is soft on Kennedy? I don't t so. I cannot speak for the Wash ton press corp, but my opinic that it is not, as a group, unfrie toward Carter or sold on the that Kennedy would make a g president.

While there may be a rough sensus that Carter has been a di pointment, I do not detect broad feeling that he is disastro incompetent or an evil man. On contrary I sense sympathy fo man faced with terribly diffi problems. I sense none of the ceral antipathy many in the p felt toward Richard Nixon.

I also think that Washington porters, like the rest of the pop tion, are sensitive to the questi raised by Kennedy's performa over the years, and particularly Chappaquiddick. I suspect the p is, in fact, less ready to let bygo be bygones than is the general p lic.

Love of Conflict

No, press favoritism is not wh behind the Kennedy boom. It something quite different — sim this: We of the media like confl tension, the suspense of contest. like these things because they m good copy. Our banner might v carry the motto "Let's You Him Fight."

As the presidential primary s son approaches, a vacuum develo that we feel must be filled. We d perately need a contest. Sometim the natural conflict between fro runners of the opposing parties meet our needs. But today the publicans are not ready for bat So we call upon the Democrats meet the need.

The Carter-Kennedy contest a lot more going for it, of cou than the press's demand for so action. Carter's problems, reflec in the polls, are real, although poll results have been somew distorted. Kennedy's popularity also real, as is the glamour of Kennedy name.

Press infatuation or not, is Kennedy getting all the brea Pretty much so — at the mome He has, thanks to the press, public's attention but none of responsibilities that Carter m bear.

Shifting Questions

But this will change. As Kenne inches further into the race, assu ing that he does, reporters' qu tions will deal less with whether is going to run and more with wh he stands and what he would of us as president.

At the same time, the advanta of incumbency will begin to crease the weight on Carter's side the scale. An incumbent preside has many advantages in a politi campaign — the trappings of offi total access to the public, the abil to manipulate policies and ev events.

But for now Kennedy has t best of it, and the charges that t press is favoring him are und standable.

House Speaker Thomas O'N Jr., who has close Kennedy conn tions, can always make a headli with a new contribution to the w he-won't-he debate. The other d he made a comment that didn't a headline but that helped expl what is going on.

"Whenever Teddy's around," said, "there's a lot of hysterics." We love hysterics.

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Japan

mbitious Economic and Social Targets for 1985 Taking Shape

ble Majority' Is Sought Ohira in October Vote

By Ken Ishii

) (IHT) — The Japanese the polls Oct. 7 in a gen- on that Premier Masay- s hopes will provide the jority" he says he needs ut his programs for the

ce the Liberal Demo- tion setback in 1976, won only 249 of the 511 e House of Representa- ruling party has been comeback.

evious election, they won nd before that 288, both ajorities in a House that eats than it does today.

P popular vote has also ly declined, from 47.63 1969, to 46.85 percent in .78 percent in 1976.

ra believes the time is rse this trend, and at the solidify his power base party. Latest estimates of r of seats the LDP can anywhere from 260 to ty Secretary-General Saito says the party's tar- atively estimated, is 270. g back its absolute ma- LDP would be able to re- l of all House commit- ack of these committees kward for the conserva- have dominated national over 30 years.

tor in the LDP's favor the disintegration of the al Club, a group of s who broke away from efore the 1976 election 7 seats, weakening the e Diet. With its ranks over policy differences, s hardly a serious con- al members are under- ve approached the LDP be welcomed back as is.

factor is the resignation DP of Raizo Matsuno. Matsuno admitted hav- l what he describes as a onation"— 500 million a Japanese trading firm ecial Diet committee, a andal close to the pro- f the Lockheed affair, e stage for the downfall Kakuei Tanaka, broke. o was then Japan's De- y chief, and the trading ying to sell military air- government at the time. ed politician has said he ain for office as a con- dependent, but his dis- om the party rids it of a lity, even though the ef- damage will no doubt ough the election cam-

u himself indicated in a ch to the Diet on Sep- at the question of "polit- y" would be one of the on issues. "It is truly re- be said, "that suspicions used among the people on with aircraft imports is has invited a distrust

election issue is energy. s for 75 percent of Ja- y consumption. The gov- pes to reduce this to 65 the mid-1980s and to ecent — the west Euro- — in ten years. There will ater emphasis on devel- ar power and other al- gy sources.

ssue is mending the na- ces. Some 40 percent of l budget is financed by nds, and drastic mea- ing urged to remedy the ince, in Mr. Ohira's is intolerable that this t be passed on to future

a underscored the extent dence in his party's elec- ts when he told the na- s, in effect, that if they n to office, they would ncrease in taxes. In a cir- style that has become told the Diet in his na- evised speech that "al- will do our utmost . . . e no choice but to ask anding from the public a new burden if finan- rces prove insuffi- Many party leaders posed the timing of such , but the premier stood

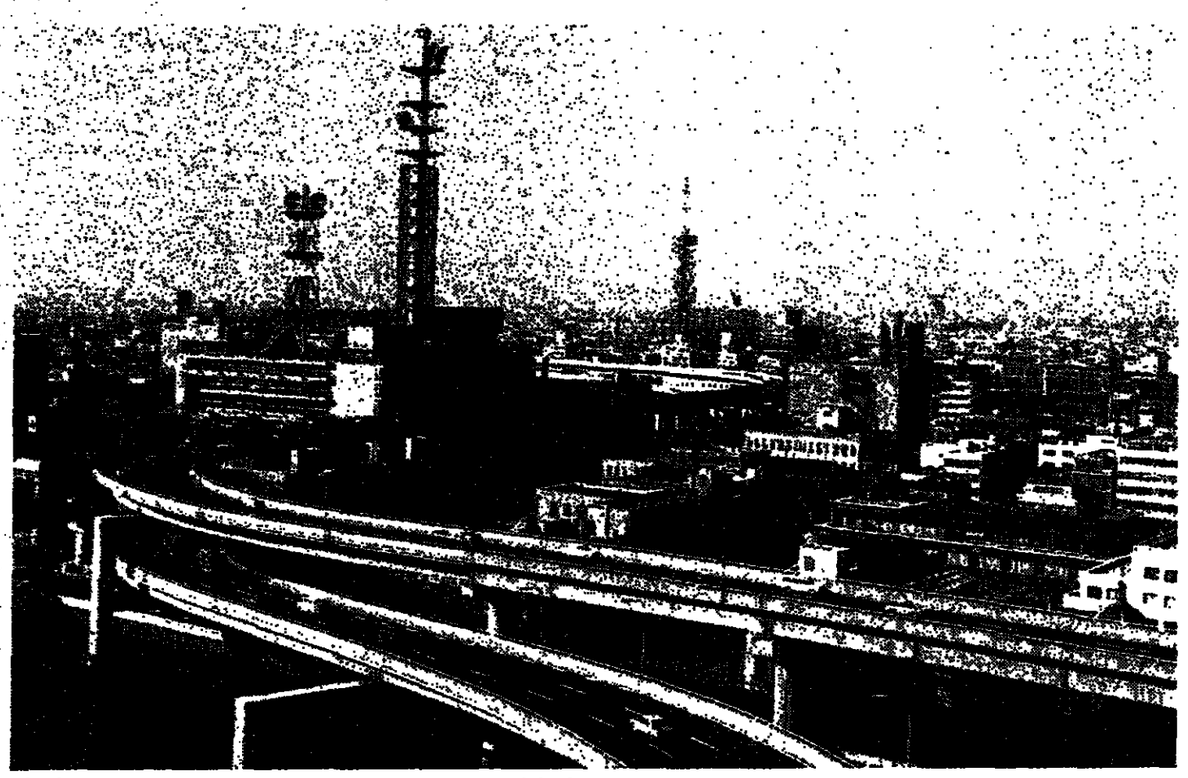
nationwide poll by the Asahi indicates 47 per- t for the LDP, 20 per- Socialist Party, 5 per- r the Buddhist-oriented he Democratic Socialist Japan Communist Party and the NLC, and 1 percent for the Social Democratic Federation (a recent socialist splinter group). Twelve percent of those polled expressed no opinion.

Allowing for the fact that the popularity of the ruling party in such polls always drops before an election, the percentage distribution is still lopsided and reassuring to the LDP, which, in its own recent grassroots survey, found that 52 percent of the people support it.

As in past elections, the question is not whether the conservatives will win, but by how wide a margin. To the 249 seats won by the LDP and the 17 won by the NLC in 1976, the Socialists took 123, Komeito 55, the Democratic Socialists 29, the Communists 17, and independents 21. Anything more than a minimal increase in seats by any of the opposition parties after the October 7 votes are counted would come as a major surprise.

While the near demise of the NLC has received the most public attention, other opposition parties have also been plagued with problems, notably the Socialists, once regarded as the only party with a chance of cracking the conservative monopoly on power, the Socialists with their intra-party bickering over dogma and theory have done little to build up their image as a party able to cope with the realities of running the country.

Mr. Ohira argues that his party requires a "stable majority" in order to lay the foundation for the long-term administration needed to implement his party's long-range economic programs into the 1980s. But a convincing Diet majority would also boost his own influence within the LDP and give him a strong advantage over rival faction leaders when the party meets next year to elect a new president.



Industrial city of Osaka on the island of Honshu.

On a Tightrope With 80-Day Oil Reserves

By Alan Lunn

TOKYO (IHT) — Despite its nearly total dependence on imported oil, Japan seems to be weathering the latest round of price increases and shortages without major trouble.

While making long-term efforts to save oil and develop alternate energy sources, the Japanese government's immediate concern is guaranteeing a stable supply of oil, even at higher prices, by beefing up direct government-to-government deals, cutting back on its dependence on major oil companies, and increasing participation in oil exploration.

According to Takao Sasaki, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, the most recent increases in oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will result in no more than a 4 to 5 percent rise in the Japanese wholesale price index.

Unlike the 1973 oil crisis, which touched off rampant inflation here, the latest round comes when domestic prices are stable, the government's new economic white paper, issued last month, claimed.

"Consequently, the latest oil price increase has had a less serious effect than the crisis in 1973," it said.

There has been some effect from the OPEC price rises. Gasoline and heating oil prices have risen roughly one-third since April. Regular gasoline now costs about $2.60 a gallon. But at least part of that is from a 25 percent rise in gasoline taxes by the government.

However, since fuel consumption by autos, trucks and buses accounts for only about 20 percent of Japan's oil needs, compared to nearly twice that for the United States, the price increases have not had any major slowdown effect on the domestic economy.

The government still has not officially revised its forecast of 6.3 percent growth in the gross national product for fiscal 1979. Most private and business economists are predicting 5 to 6 percent GNP growth for the year, well above the average 3 percent for other industrial nations.

Japan has been spared much of the disruption oil hikes and shortages caused elsewhere because of the strength of the yen. The Japanese currency rose in value by one-third against the dollar over the past 2½ years, although it declined slightly earlier this year. Since oil is paid for in dollars,

Another factor has been Japanese industry's ability to counteract oil price rises through what they call "rationalization" — saving money in other ways, such as personnel cuts or greater efficiency, and through saving energy. Energy use per unit of production dropped substantially this year over last, according to figures of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. And Japan has actually reduced its annual import of oil, by 126 million barrels between 1973 and 1978.

Last year, Japanese oil imports rose only 2 percent, and are estimated to remain roughly the same.

As late as March, MITI's own outline, "Japan's Energy Strategy," forecast a drop only to about 60 percent by 1990, and noted that even then, "the realization of petroleum substitutes is not easily achieved, nor can demand for the introduction of these substitutes be quickly stimulated.

Between now and then, however, Japan will be walking a tightrope. With only an 80-day reserve of oil, and almost no supplies of its own, any major disruption could wreak havoc on the Japanese economy.

As the MITI study concluded: "In view of the conspicuous vulnerability of the energy supply structure of Japan there is need for our country to cope with the energy problem with an enthusiasm surpassing all other countries."

Hirohito Embodies Nation's Unity

TOKYO (IHT) — The last time the subject of Emperor Hirohito's possible abdication was brought up in public was last year by a member of the Socialist opposition in the House of Councillors.

Then Premier Takeo Fukuda replied to the effect that while such a step would require a revision of the Imperial Code since it made no provision for abdication, the thought of such a possibility could be dismissed since the emperor was in the best of health.

But Mr. Fukuda was suggesting more than the fact that His Majesty, despite his advancing years (he turned 79 April 29) is in fine physical condition and able to perform his duties. He was implying that any attempt to tamper with the imperial system would be exceedingly unpopular, that advancing years notwithstanding, very few Japanese have any desire to have the emperor set aside in favor of Crown Prince Akihito, 45.

Japanese generally are quite content with the emperor system the way it is. There are few public opinion surveys on the subject — a fact that in itself suggests an absence of controversy. However, other related polls offer a sampling of Japanese feeling.

A survey by the Cabinet Information Office asking whether Japanese favor retaining the custom of counting years by the name of the era of the reigning emperor produced a strongly affirmative response.

The *gengo* (era) system, which previously had no legal basis, has since been written into the law of the land. The Gregorian calendar continues to be used, but 1979 is also the 54th year of Showa, or the 54th year of Emperor Hirohito's reign. When Prince Akihito takes the throne there will be a new *gengo*. Emperors are named after their era only after they die, hence Emperor Meiji was called Mutsuhito, his name from birth, while he was alive.

Few believe legalization of the *gengo* system will pave the way for a revival of imperial powers, as some critics fear. The more popular interpretation is that support for *gengo* — and the emperor — fits in with the search for a national identity that remains vague despite Japan's emergence as a major economic power.

As Japan's 124th emperor, Hirohito is simply "the symbol of the state and of the unity of the people" according to the postwar constitution. After Japan's defeat he publicly renounced the myth of divinity the militarists had build up around him. He was stripped of his immense authority and wealth. But he has a much better rapport with his subjects today than when he was worshipped as a god.

To Japanese of the older generation who went through the trauma of war and defeat, and who provided the brains and muscle that lifted Japan back into the ranks of the world's economic giants, Emperor Hirohito is part of the drama through which they lived. They identify with him.

—K.I.

Planning for Better Future Despite Energy Shrinkage

By Rene Lebowitz

TOKYO (IHT) — The Japanese government has adopted an ambitious seven-year plan designed to provide stable growth, balanced trade, and improved living standards despite shrinking energy supplies.

When the New Seven-Year Economic and Social Plan is completed in 1985, the average Japanese citizen will live in an apartment 17 percent larger than his present 60 square meters. His children will have 5.6 square meters of park space instead of their present 4.0. There will be twice as many houses connected to sewer mains and the country's system of expressways too will be nearly doubled.

The worker will be able to look forward to retirement at 60, instead of being shown the door at 50 or 55 as at present. Older employees will be able to stay on until 64 working part-time. Unemployment will decline from the present 2.2 percent to 1.7 percent, a drastic cut considering Japan's statistics are compiled only on the basis of those people actively looking for work.

The seven-year program also envisions a "Japanese-Style Welfare State" in which the government "efficiently" makes use of family, neighborhood and community institutions rather than "bloating the public sector." All the same, old age homes, community centers, public libraries and gymnasiums are all to be "increased by a large margin."

Even Tokyo's international airport at Narita, 41 miles out of town, is finally to be completed, or as the plan says, "consolidated." (The airport, started 12 years ago, has been the site of pitched battles between police and its fierce opponents.) The plan also calls for the expansion of Tokyo's old airport, the building of a brand new facility for the Osaka Kobe area and the construction of two more superexpress train lines.

The seven-year program appears to have been influenced by Premier Massyoshi Ohira's promise to create "garden cities" throughout Japan when he was running for the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in December. The plan was unveiled about two months prior to Mr. Ohira's first election campaign as premier.

The program has been likened to former Premier Hayato Ikeda's promise in the early 1960s to double the Japanese worker's income within the decade. Mr. Ohira is a protege of Mr. Ikeda and served in his Cabinet. But, unlike the Ikeda plan which asked workers to make sacrifices for rapid GNP growth, Mr. Ohira has asked the Japanese to take it a little easier. The document, made public early last month and accepted by the Cabinet almost immediately, calls for an end to export drives and trade surpluses. Japan is to have an average 5.7 percent annual growth rate and workers are to abide by a five-day work-week.

Because the plan is to rely mostly on funds generated by domestic demand, Economic Planning Agency officials say the country's current account surplus will be only 0.4 percent of the GNP compared to 1.2 percent last year. After the last OPEC price rise, government planners went so far as to revise the 1985 forecast downward from a projected $7.5 billion surplus to $6.9 billion.

Aid Pledge

The plan also attempts to answer foreign critics with promises of increased aid. Although repeating the old pledge to double aid in dollar terms by 1980, the document goes on to say "after that, efforts will be made to raise the level of aid ratio to GNP to the levels of other advanced nations as soon as possible."

The Ohira plan calls for opening Japan's markets and the "expansion of manufactured imports." This will be possible because while in previous years Japan's high level of savings was put into export-oriented industries, from now on these same funds will be used for "technological development," an apparent reference to the present low ratio of the GNP.

The estimated cost of 240 trillion yen ($1.1 trillion) for what has been called "the doubling of Japan's social assets" is to be raised by a general sales tax — similar to VAT — to be instituted next year.

The Japanese deficit — nearly $270 billion — has been described as being larger than the combined red figures of the United States, Britain, West Germany and France. The premier is said to be worried that if any further public works projects are funded by borrowing, fiscal inflation will set in.

Confidence

Government planners are confident that they can achieve the seven-year plan's goals despite the latest OPEC price increase, estimated to add $7 billion to Japan's annual oil bill of $24 billion.

By encouraging the use of alternate sources of energy such as coal, liquified natural gas, geothermal and nuclear energy and through a program of conservation, EPA officials say they will be able to decrease Japanese reliance on oil from the present 75 percent to about 65 percent in 1985. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry predicts that by 1990, at least 51 percent of Japan's energy will come from nonoil sources.

But, both the seven-year economic plan and the 1978 white paper — issued only days apart — came under criticism for being far too rosy. A writer in the Japan Economic Journal had doubts about the economy's ability to cut down on oil by 600,000 barrels a day, and the Asahi newspaper's analyst Yasushi Hara suggested, "optimism, I grant, is no doubt better than a mere display of gloom." Mr. Hara was questioning the white paper's claim that the economy had recovered fully from the oil shock of 1973, shown a "notable capacity to adapt," and was now on a "new point of departure."

Private research organizations such as Mitsubishi and Sumitomo are already projecting a lower growth rate than the government both for 1979 and 1980. Whereas government planners maintain the oil price hike will still allow the GNP to grow by 6.3 percent this year, private economists suggest 5.5 percent and even less. They point to the inflationary effect of the oil increases as indicated by spiraling wholesale prices. The wholesale price index for July went up by 1.9 percent of a projected annual increase of more than 25 percent.

Plywood

As in the period right after the 1973 oil shock, the prices of commodities not directly related to oil have also risen. Carpenters demonstrated near the Japanese Diet building last month to protest the rising costs of building materials. Ordinary plywood was up 80 percent over last year. Some items have increased by more than 100 percent in a 12-month period. Construction materials other than wood have also risen in price to lesser degrees.

Such drastic increases in prices put the seven-year economic plan in jeopardy as the calculations are made on the assumption that wholesale prices rise at no more than 3 percent.

The success or failure of the premier's ambitious plan to raise Japanese living standards appears to depend on just how willing OPEC leaders are to vote themselves modest price increases.

'Women Should Stay at Home' — Deeply Rooted Social Concept

By Alan Lunn

TOKYO (IHT) — In this month's No. 1 hit song here, a popular singer tells his bride-to-be, "Always retire after me, and get up before me. Cook well, be neat always . . . and if I have a little affair, just put up with it."

Midway through this "Decade of Women," as the UN has declared it, Masashi Sada's song would seem primitive in the United States or in Europe. But in Japan, it merely reflects the prevailing mores of a society where even the government admits that discrimination against women is "deeply engrained" both in law and custom.

Japan's Constitution declares that "there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin." But like that constitution's prohibition of armed forces, the clause is mostly ignored in daily life. No provision against sex discrimination was made in Japan's basic Labor Standards Law.

According to a study early this year by the prime minister's office, Japan's 20 million women workers, about one-third of the entire labor force, get an average of 56 percent of the pay received by male workers.

Managerial Jobs

Another poll in June by the office found that of 360,000 workers of the rank of section chief or above, only 0.3 percent were women. About 90 percent of the private companies and 82 percent of the public corporations checked had no women in managerial posts.

"A fixed concept that women should stay at home is still deeply rooted in our society," the Mainichi Daily News, one of Japan's major national papers, commented in an editorial on the two studies.

The Japan Productivity Center reported recently that in a survey of 2,630 executives of large companies, the large majority were opposed to treating women as equals to men at work.

The report said 82 percent of the officials labeled the possibility "impracticable" under prevailing social conditions, and quoted some as saying young women would only work until marriage, and the company should "collect fees from young female workers for offering chances for premarital social training."

One of the most glaring legal legacies of official discrimination against women is contained in the Labor Standards Law, which prohibits women from working between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. Originally designed "to protect mothers and children," the regulation is a major target of the few active women's rights organizations here, since it is often used as an excuse by companies which do not wish to hire women.

Another survey by the Labor Ministry showed that some 13,300 Japanese enterprises require women employees to retire at 55 or earlier — 1,200 of them at age 40. Only about 0.2 percent of Japanese companies require men to retire at 55, although it is customary at many.

In the same survey, 1,200 companies reported that women were required to resign if they became pregnant, a practice that courts have ruled against in several cases, but one that is still widely observed.

It took Mrs. Miyo Nakamoto 10 years of legal battles before the Tokyo High Court ruled that Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-largest auto maker, could not force her to retire at 50. Nissan had argued that "a woman of 55 was equivalent to a man of 70 in view of physical differences," and in the same case argued that female employees over 50 did not deserve their salaries because women's contribution to corporate wealth was limited, and women were only their husband's helpers, and not family breadwinners.

Unfortunately, by the time the court ruled this year in favor of Mrs. Nakamoto, she had already turned 60, the retirement age at Nissan for men, and was forced to give up her job anyway.

Breadwinners

Other ruling battles here involve airline stewardesses and broadcasting company workers.

Two of Japan's three domestic airlines — Toa Domestic Airways and All Nippon Airways, immediately fire any stewardess who becomes pregnant. Japan Airlines recently changed that policy to allow them to remain as ground workers. However, JAL requires women cabin attendants to retire at 40, ANA at 30 and TDA 33 for married women and 58 for single women. None of the airlines will give any specific reason for the policies. Nanako Kase, 41, was the fourth woman in recent years to file a discrimination suit against broadcasting companies. Ms. Kase, an 18-year-veteran announcer with the Radio Kanto network in Tokyo was transferred to a job as keypuncher in April, and filed suit.

Radio and television companies, which have recently begun hiring women news announcers, are accused of trying to get rid of older women "on-the-air" employees in favor of young and pretty ones.

While none admit discrimination, they say their listeners and viewers prefer young women.

There are a number of women's rights groups in Japan, but all are small and most admit they have little influence or effect. "It's the chicken and egg problem," Ms. Masako Kawakami, a leader of "our association to make a law promoting Sexual Equality in Employment," one such group, said recently. "Young working girls' expectations at work don't rise above tea-making because they aren't being given a chance to do more. It's such boring work, so of course they want to leave and get married. Employers won't offer better work because they claim the girls will either get married or have babies and leave anyway."

Perhaps aptly illustrating both the state of women's attitudes and that of the general public in Japan was the reaction to Mr. Sada's song. "Declaration of an Overbearing Husband." The Yomiuri Shimbun, another of Japan's leading papers, reported that the hit provoked many letters from women to the paper — but nearly all were favorable.

"The female correspondents, including married women, single office girls, university coeds and high and middle-school girls said that they agreed with Mr. Sada that the first duty of a wife is to serve her husband," the paper reported, and quoted one as saying "I support Mr. Sada's stand 100 percent."

日本

Despite Financial Largesse, Japan Remains Wary of Refugee

By Robert Horiguchi

TOKYO (IHT) — With increasing frequency, the leaders of affluent Japan have been reaching for their checkbooks when seeking an easy solution to knotty international problems.

Premier Masayoshi Ohira followed this practice when he pledged at the Tokyo summit meeting in June that his government would foot half the funds needed by the UN High Commission for Refugees this year for the relief of Indochinese displaced persons, in lieu of throwing open the doors of his own country to them.

With refugee costs going through the ceiling, this blank check could easily cost Japan $50 million to $80 million. Japan already ranks second after the United States in the amount of contributions it has made to the UNHCR's refugee program in Southeast Asia from 1975 to June 30 this year, having provided $23,580,444, compared to the $42,855,000 the United States contributed during that period.

Present estimates are that it will cost the UNHCR at least $105 million this year alone to bring temporary succor to the victims of what the International Committee of the Red Cross has termed "potentially the biggest tragedy that the world has had to face since World War II."

Residence

In addition to the Japanese commitment, $52.5 million have so far been pledged to the UNHCR. Of this sum, $11.5 million has been passed on to the UNHCR since April 1. Dale de Haan, the deputy UN commissioner, has put the number of refugees in Asian camps at 320,000, but other official estimates place this figure at 372,000.

In contrast to its financial largesse, Japan has been miserly in granting asylum to the homeless. It has set at a mere 500 the number of Indochinese refugees it will admit for "permanent residence," and it only established this quota after the tragedy had stirred the conscience of the world community. Moreover, despite the proximity of Japan to the refugee camps, this immigration allowance is far from being rapidly filled.

As of August 1, 10 refugees had been processed as settlers. In addition, 85 had been authorized to enter the country for residence, while the applications of 46 families, consisting of 171 persons, now living in Southeast Asian camps, are being examined, according to government sources.

Even those allowed to resettle here must still abide by Japan's "Catch-22"-type of immigration laws. The refugees are granted an authorization to reside for only one year, although this permission may be renewed.

In comparison, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland have agreed to admit at least 6,100, and possibly more refugees among them, this year, while Argentina, Canada and Israel together will accept another 12,000 for the rest of the year. The United States has doubled its monthly quota from 7,000 to 14,000.

Since the beginning of the mass refugee outflow from Indochina, Japan has granted temporary asylum to 2,315, to which 50 were added by births after arrival. Of these, two died and three were granted permanent resident status, while 1,711 were resettled in other countries. The remaining 639 continue to be cared for by the Japanese Red Cross and the Catholic Caritas-Japan organization while awaiting resettlement elsewhere.

The Japanese government recently announced plans to revamp into an organization for the relief of Indochinese refugees a now dormant association that was engaged since 1969 in bringing assistance to Vietnamese war orphans. This organization would send teams to refugee camps to screen displaced persons who wish to settle in Japan. After these immigrants arrive in Japan, it will provide them with occupational training and Japanese language education. It would also serve to find them jobs and housing.

A recent poll conducted by the Asahi Shimbun, a leading national daily, showed that some 50 percent of those surveyed believed that Japan should allow more refugees to settle in the country.

These findings are held to reflect the liberal view of many younger Japanese who are more internationally oriented. However, some more mature Japanese commentators were quick to question the poll results by asking how many of those polled "answered the way in which they felt it would present a good image of Japan."

Other critics remarked that the pollsters should have gone around asking bluntly: "Do you want refugees to settle in your neighborhood?"

Insularity

This conservative reaction was characteristic of the insular mentality that prevails in the closely knit, homogenous Japanese society that tends to look askance at the presence in its midst of alien ethnic elements.

Typical of this is the "Korean syndrome." The some 650,000 Koreans now living in Japan form the largest foreign colony in the country. In numbers, they represent only 0.56 percent of Japan's population, and although a considerable proportion of them are second- or third-generation settlers, their assimilation process has been slow. As a result, their presence nettles the chauvinistic fringe of Japanese society.

Sociologists discern varied and manifold reasons for this. Among them, they cited the hangover among many Japanese from their country's imperial days when Korea was an annexed nation and its inhabitants were looked upon by the Japanese as second-class citizens.

Another factor mentioned is the ill-will among Japanese toward Koreans, created in the immediate postwar years, "Liberated" by the allied occupation forces, a large number of Koreans took advantage of their newly won freedom and so-called "third-party national" status to gain economic advantages by riding roughshod over their defeated former conquerors. The memory of those humiliating days still rankles among the older Japanese generation.

On the Korean side, there is a resistance to assimilation. This tendency can be ascribed to their restored national pride, and to their reaction to the forced assimilation policies of the Japanese government during the prewar years and during World War II when, among other things, Koreans were required to shed their traditional family names and adopt Japanese names.

Another factor in the Japanese official reluctance to admit refugees is that it has been the government's postwar policy to refuse political asylum. This is a side-effect of Japan's postwar "low posture" diplomatic policy, which aimed at avoiding international friction, especially with its neighbors.

Some years ago, when foreign ships rescued some of the first of the Vietnamese refugees, who were later to become known worldwide as the "boat people," and brought them to Japan, these were ref authorization to land. Since were fleeing the Communist t over of South Vietnam, the J nese authorities turned them b arguing that they were "poli refugees" and therefore could be granted asylum, although position was in clear violation the internationally recognized p ciple of first asylum.

Moreover, this denial of polit asylum runs counter to Japar tradition. From the days of Emp or Meiji (1852-1912) through to pan's defeat in 1945, thousand political refugees from Asian tions, Russia and even Nazi Ger ny were granted political asylun Japan. Among the most famous these was Sun Yat-sen, the leade the revolution against the Manc in 1911 and founder of the Rep lic of China.

Vietnamese refugees living temporarily in Tokyo demonstrated last year for their rig

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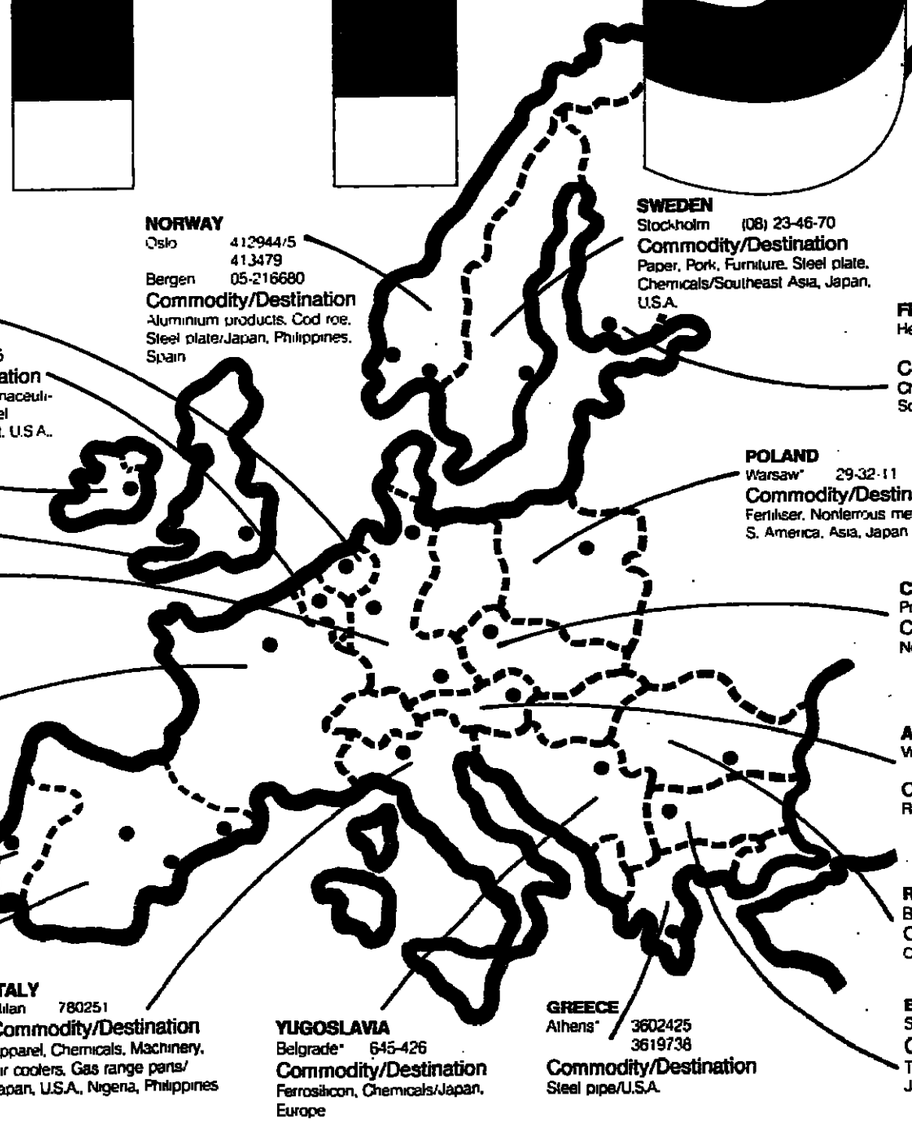

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日本

lard Look at Foreign Policy in Light of New Asia Realpolitik

/ Tracy Dahlby

) (IHT) — Japan is begin- to take a new, hard look ign policy in the light of ing *Realpolitik* in Asia. ican military and psycho- engagement from Asia he Vietnam war, expand- naval strength in the Pa- the recent Communist Indochina have persuad- er of Japanese diplomatic at Japan's towering eco- ence in the region means it or not, the Japanese ond to growing external by playing a more vigor- al role abroad.

years. Japan has success- ngaged itself from the fury of postwar interna- tional politics under the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella. Mean- while, the Japanese have concen- trated on expanding commercial and economic ties worldwide. But Japan's sense of security has also been rocked lately by growing ten- sion in Tokyo's pivotal relations with the United States which have threatened to deteriorate because of Japan's huge trade and payments surpluses. Now, Japan's military protector, too, is prodding the in- dustrial giant to heighten its politi- cal profile in Asia in keeping with its economic stature.

But Japan's first tentative steps in this direction, as recent events have shown, have not been exactly reas- suring. The nation met with a hu- miliating diplomatic defeat late last year when it lost its bid for a per- manent seat on the UN Security Council to Bangladesh. More se- rious, perhaps, is the international criticism Japan has let itself in for by hedging on its humanitarian du- ties in refusing to open its doors for the permanent settlement of Indo- chinese refugees. Although Tokyo has now pledged to help rectify the situation by offering to take some 500 refugees and to donate sizeable amounts of economic assistance to international relief funds, the ges- tures are viewed elsewhere as less than adequate for one of the world's wealthiest nations.

Tokyo has also been heatedly criticized by the five ASEAN na- tions (Singapore, Indonesia, Malay- sia, Thailand and the Philippines) for its handling of the situation in Indochina. When Vietnamese For- eign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh visited Japan late last year, he told Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira that Vietnam would seek a peaceful settlement of its dispute with Kam- puchea. In return, Mr. Ohira promised to extend the economic assistance that Vietnam wanted. This simply fell in line, government officials say, with Tokyo's policy of promoting "peace and stability" in the Asian region by supporting Vietnamese economic reconstruc- tion efforts.

Vietnam's subsequent invasion and conquest of Kampuchea deeply embarrassed the Japanese who promptly supported the Security Council draft resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of for- eign troops in addition to an ASEAN joint-communique along similar lines. Tokyo also decided to suspend future economic assistance to Hanoi and freeze funds already set aside for Vietnam.

But by March, the Japanese aid pipeline to Vietnam was open again. Japanese officials privately defend the move on the theory that economic assistance to that country is a means of minimizing Soviet in- fluence there. Tokyo has been criti- cized by ASEAN leaders who claim that the funds, in effect, may be helping to finance Vietnamese ex- pansionism.

A number of Japanese now worry that the situation could become even stickier for Japan should Viet- nam attempt to "unify" Indochina as a federation under its leadership. ASEAN — and presumably China — would put even more pressure on Japan to take a strong stand against Soviet-supported Vietnamese ag- gression. There is a feeling that Ja- pan will find it increasingly difficult to continue to pursue the principles set out under the 1977 "Fukuda Doctrine" (so named for former Premier Takeo Fukuda) — extend- ing economic assistance to both In- dochina and ASEAN to promote stability in Southeast Asia as a whole — should conflicts continue to erupt in the area.

Another area in which Tokyo must tread lightly is in its relations with Moscow. After signing a treaty of peace and friendship with China in August, some observers here say, Japan is, for better or worse, now seen in Moscow's eyes as an integral part of a U.S.-Japan-China triangle aimed at Soviet containment. As a result, Japanese policymakers are cautiously trying not to give the overt impression that Japan is help- ing to gang up on the Soviet Union. They are also anxious to downplay the criticism among Japan's non- Communist neighbors in ASEAN that Japan's enthusiasm for its re- newed friendship with China is blinding it to who its real friends are.

Meanwhile, most Japanese would like to see Tokyo's foreign policy stay firmly rooted in its alliance with Washington, particularly the Japan-U.S. Mutual security treaty. Right now, the fundamental rela- tionship seems solid enough in spite of the friction caused in recent years by troubled trade-ties result- ing from Japan's ungainly trade and payments surpluses. Carter Admin- istration officials have tried to keep talk of economic problems between the two nations clearly separate from security issues, and wisely so.

Should the threat of dismantling the U.S. military shield around Ja- pan be used to force the Japanese into concessions on trade, observers here say that relations between the two nations could quickly deteri- orate. While protectionist senti- ment aroused by Japan's trade ad- vantage still abounds in the U.S., the Japanese are confident that the recently emerging trend toward sig- nificantly narrowing their surpluses will help keep relations on an even keel even though American observ- ers are waiting to see how long the trend sustains itself.

Washington would like to see To- kyo expand its political presence in Asia, but the Japanese are not pre- pared, according to sources, to take the kind of enlarged political pos- ture that might get them enmeshed in a web of possible big power rival- ries between the United States, Chi- na and the Soviet Union in South- east Asia. Japanese diplomats say privately not only would ASEAN be displeased with such a move, but after sitting on the sidelines of in- ternational politics for 30 years, the Japanese lack the wherewithal and diplomatic skills to play the game well.

What the Japanese might be able to do, many feel, is to concentrate on using their economic and techni- cal expertise and highly competent bureaucratic skills to help grapple with specific international problems such as those in the field of food and population, or energy. But even on this level, Tokyo has been slow to respond so far. Premier Ohira traveled to the UNCTAD-V meet- ing in Manila in early May to dem- onstrate that he understands the problems of the developing world. But Tokyo's offers of economic as- sistance fell far short of expecta- tions, disappointing those who feel that Japan is capable of much more — even something approaching a plan for economic aid to developing Asia on the ambitious scale of the American Marshall Plan that help rebuild Europe after World War II.

A growing number of Japanese say privately that Tokyo, with its sizable economic and human re- sources, is in a good position to sponsor such a plan, but the con- census is that, after 30 years of inac- tion, Japan will be slow in taking any bold new direction in its for- eign policy.

ipbuilding Outlook Improves

By John Fujii

YO (IHT) — Japan's shipbuilding industry passed through a dangerous period and ook, while still bleak in short-range, promis- ivement ahead.

jection by the Shipping and Shipbuilding lization Council puts ship construction for ,000 gross tons this year and 3,334,000 ns next year. Thereafter, from 1981, it in- slowly to 3,830,000 gross tons, in 1982 to 0 gross tons, in 1983 to 6,000,000 gross 1984 to 7,090,000 gross tons and in 1985 to 0 gross tons.

it is still a long way from the 17,987,000 ns in 1975, a peak year, and the 15,570,000 ons in 1976, the prospects are indeed than those in the immediate future.

olume of new orders for fiscal 1978 was 0 gross tons, a decrease of 35 percent from ious fiscal year. The value of these orders pped from 604 billion yen, roughly $3 bil- wn 43 percent. The biggest factor was a of 48 percent in export orders.

Canceled Orders

ver, the number of canceled orders was one-fourth of the level of fiscal 1977 while ume of orders, in real terms, was in fact e 1977 level.

ne of orders on hand at the end of March 0,000 gross tons, down 35 percent, but only th of the peak in March, 1974.

verage unit price of vessels ordered in fiscal as 188,000 yen gross tons, down approxi- 13 percent. However, the tonnage value of d medium-sized tankers is picking up.

ess results in fiscal 1978 invariably were ept for smaller companies, because of re- operations, decrease in unfilled orders and table vessels.

Japanese shipbuilders say they have a backlog of orders to keep them busy until the beginning of 1981. Sources also say that the construction boom for middle-size ships has peaked and that during the past six months more than 100 vessels of this type were ordered throughout the world.

Some bulk carriers, of 50,000-to 60,000 tons, are likely to be ordered in the fall by worldwide ship- owners from Japanese yards. Other possible orders are for product carriers of the 36,000 dwt and coal carriers of the 100,000 dwt class.

Some Japanese shipbuilders feel that it may be difficult to get additional export ship orders for de- livery in fiscal 1981 due to higher prices of ship machinery including main engines. They way new orders for roll-on, roll-off vessels, container ships and automobiles carriers, are beginning to level off.

Major Japanese shipbuilders suffered heavy loss- es in the financial year ending March 31, because of the higher yen and the continuing worldwide ship- ping recession.

Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Company reported a net loss of 9.37 billion yen ($43.5 mil- lion) compared with a net profit of 2.44 billion yen ($11.3 million) in the preceding year. Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. said it has a net loss of 5.89 billion yet ($27.3 million) compared with a profit of 9.68 billion yen ($45 million) earlier. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. reported a 35.7 percent drop in net profit to 9.67 billion yen ($44.9 million) from 15.03 billion yen ($69.6 billion). Sumitomo Heavy Industries Ltd. reported a net profit decline of 65.8 percent to 1.96 billion yen ($9.1 million) from 5.73 billion yen ($26.6 million). Hitachi Shipbuilding's net profit declined 22.2 percent to 3.75 billion yen ($17.5 million) from the previous 4.82 billion yen ($22.4 million).

Most of the major shipbuilders had other reve- nues to offset some of the losses. The share that shipbuilding contributes to earnings at most com- panies declined during the year.

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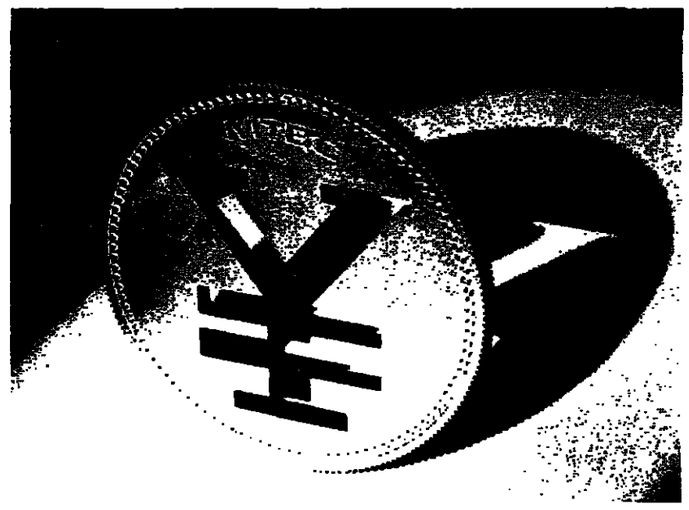

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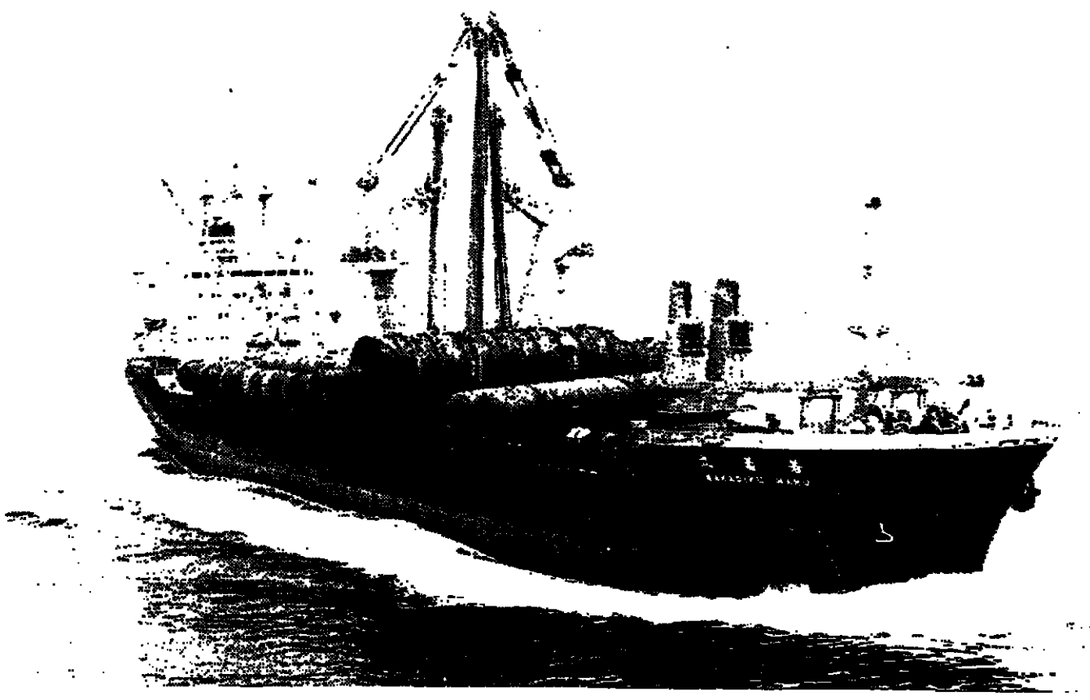

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日本

Soviet Union Called 'Potential Threat'

By Alan Lunn

TOKYO (IHT) — Japan's Defense Agency chief, Ganri Yamashita, recently added another broken taboo to a long list in his first year as the country's top military man — and in the process demonstrated the resurgence of the Japanese military establishment.

After meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown in the United States, Mr. Yamashita said that the Soviet Union poses a "potential threat" in Asia — a statement that probably would have cost him his job only a year or two ago.

Mr. Yamashita's statement not only violated the government's careful avoidance of giving offense to the Soviet Union (or anyone else, in what is called the "omnidirectional" foreign policy), it ran directly counter to 30 years of scorn and aversion by the Japanese people for any suggestion the country might need to become a strong military power again.

The marked pacifist attitude of most Japanese has been steadily eroding in the past few years, and as the respectful hearing given to Mr. Yamashita and others who call for more defense spending indicates, is rapidly becoming a minority view.

"Military policy is respectable again," a Japanese official, who asked not to be named, commented recently. "It's no longer impossible to publicly discuss strengthening the Self Defense forces, and the importance of being strong militarily as well as economically."

Despite the anti-military feeling of the past few decades, Japan has been quietly rebuilding its military strength ever since the Korean war. Only three years after it adopted the "Peace Constitution," in 1947, which bans the maintenance of an army, navy or air force, or any use of military power, a 75,000 man "Police Reserve" was set up to release U.S. occupation forces for the Korean war.

Since then, Japanese spending on defense has increased steadily reaching $10 billion this fiscal year. If NATO bookkeeping standards are used, the defense bill this year would be $15 billion.

Japan's Self Defense Forces (a euphemism adopted partly to avoid a direct violation of the still-in-force Constitutional ban) now total 238,000, including a 155,000-man army, a respectable air force and a small navy.

However, the public opposition to things military had put sharp limits on military strength. Any discussion of the possibility of offensive capability has been strictly prohibited. Even sending units overseas for training, in the United States, for instance, was not allowed. Defense spending was limited to 1 percent of GNP, although the rapidly growing Japanese economy allowed total spending to keep increasing.

Enemy Outlawed

Japanese military leaders were prohibited even in theoretical war games, from designating any potential enemy for Japan.

All those restrictions are gradually losing force. After years of relying on the United States to bear most of the burden of defense, Vietnam convinced many Japanese that such reliance should not be total.

In addition, the recent growth in Soviet military presence in the Far East has been worrying. The addition of an aircraft carrier to the Soviet Pacific Fleet; the stationing of 5,000 Russian troops on four islands just north of Japan, claimed by this country but occupied by the Russians since World War II ended; the Soviet domination of Vietnam, all have contributed to Japanese fears.

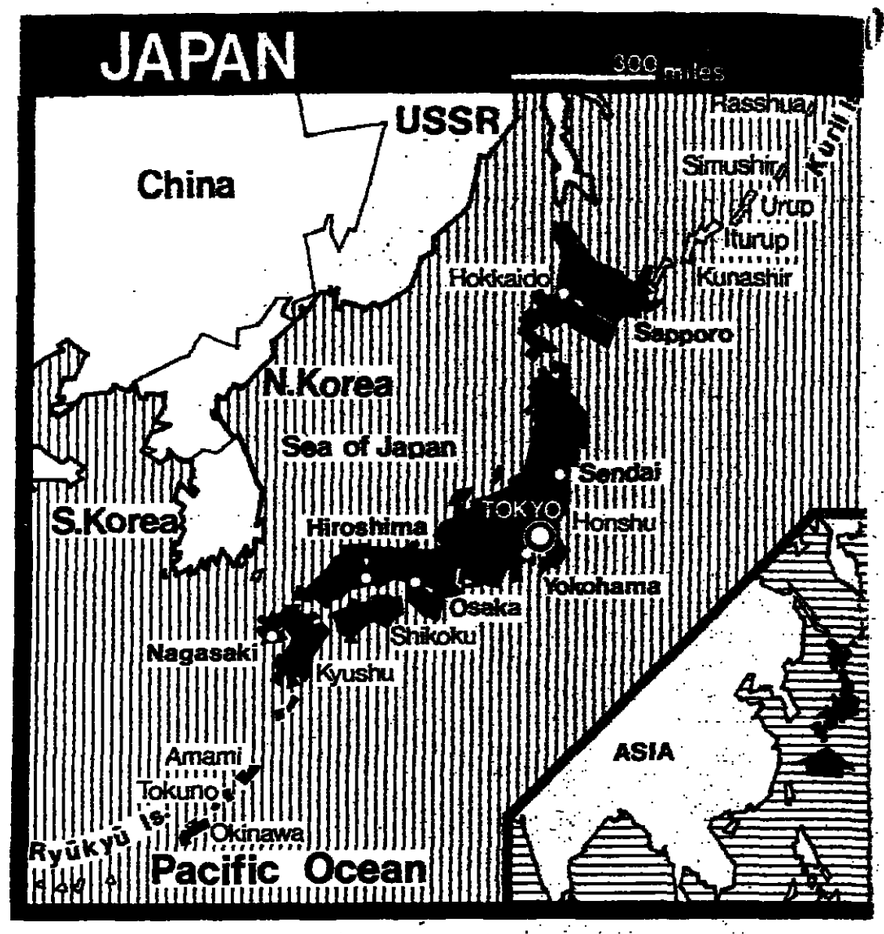
A recent opinion poll by the Yomiuri newspaper, one of Japan's largest, showed that 40 percent of the Japanese feel the country's security is threatened by a foreign power, and almost 80 percent of those identified the threat as coming from the Soviet Union.

The Defense Agency's latest White Paper, published last month, said that the Soviet Far East Fleet had nearly reached a balance with the U.S. 7th Fleet, based in Japan, and in some areas might even have surpassed the Americans.

5-Year Plan

An "exhaustive" study by a Defense Agency expert revealed earlier this year, concluded that the Soviet Union would have a decisive edge over the Americans in the Pacific in the next few years, if present trends continued.

"We, as well as the United States, are worried about this possibility, the expert said.



In July, the Defense Agency announced it had adopted a "revised" five-year plan that calls for spending another $12.5 billion between 1980-84. The plan stresses efforts to increase air defense capability and upgrade ground forces in northern Japan, where Japanese defense planners believe a possible Soviet attack, though unlikely, would come.

The new plan also provides for new ground-to-air missiles, and 22 missile-carrying destroyer escorts.

Some defense experts and conservative politicians are now openly calling for lifting the 1 percent of GNP limit on defense spending.

In July, Mr. Yamashita made the first-ever visit by a high Japanese military official to South Korea — another focus of Japanese apprehensions. Any blowup there would quickly put Japan in the middle, between the United States and China.

While the visit was mostly ceremonial, and Mr. Yamashita maintained there were no substantive discussions on defense, it gave rise to several reports that the Japanese government was considering military cooperation with the Koreans — a possibility carefully avoided previously.

Complication

The Mainichi newspaper, a mass circulation daily, reported that such cooperation, between the Koreans, Americans and Japanese was "being discussed among military officials concerned."

The new White Paper, and Mr. Yamashita's designation of the Soviet Union as a threat, filed ma Foreign Ministry officials, who c sidered it unnecessary and sure complicate relations with the Sov Union.

"It's not that we disagree wi him," a Foreign Ministry offic said. "We agree with the basic po tion of the White Paper. But v think he should not have been public. He should have just quiet taken the necessary steps."

In any case, the head of the D fense Agency, once a weak positio is strong enough now to igno much of the criticism.

One possibility nearly all officia and experts rule out, even in t new defense-minded atmosphere Japan, is nuclear weapons.

"It is just not possible," a defen official said. "The Japanese st have the nuclear allergy."

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日本

:form of Japan's Archaic Financial System Proceeds Slowly

Stephen Bronte

(IHT) — One of the
:d complaints of foreign
:rating in Tokyo in re-
:oncerns the snail like
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been enacting *reforms*
:try's archaic financial

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Japan's economy has
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Visitors flock to Buddhist shrine.

tee within the international finance bureau of the MOF has been forging the new law. During the course of the committee's work representatives of every sector of the Japanese financial community were called in and consulted. The managers of some of Japan's largest foreign bank branches were also invited to offer suggestions on the shape of the new law.

Basically, the new foreign exchange and foreign investment control laws will be modeled after those of West Germany. All transactions related to international finance will be liberalized in principal. Many areas that now need prior approval will in the future require only advance notice. The law will set in concrete many of the liberalizations that have been carried out since 1977 through MOF "administrative guidance."

Controls

But the MOF is not throwing all caution to the wind. It will retain standby controls that can be used if any of these three problems arise: 1) A rapid deterioration in the country's balance of payments position, as occurred in the aftermath of the 1973 oil crisis, 2) A sudden and huge inflow of short term capital that disrupts domestic monetary policies, 3) Sudden and sharp fluctuations of the yen on the foreign exchange markets.

The new law promises to be the beginning of a new relationship between the foreign banks and MOF. Business will in many ways be much easier to conduct under the new law. Red tape and bureaucratic bottlenecks which have been frustrating foreign bankers in Japan for years will in some cases cease to exist. The influence of MOF in some cases will decline as its powers of control are deregulated out of existance. Of course, problems with MOF will continue to arise, but they are likely to be less frequent and less severe.

Another important reform in the financial sector that has already taken place this year has been the introduction of yen denominated certificates of deposit, which are marketable securities that banks can issue to raise money on a long term basis.

After much negotiation and compromising with the various sectors of Japan's financial community, the Ministry of Finance finally settled on the following conditions for CD issues by the banks:

- The minimum amount for one CD is 500 million yen ($2.27 million).
- Japanese banks are restricted to issuing CDs amounting to 25% of their paid in capital.
- Foreign banks are limited to 10% of their outstanding yen denominated loans and yen demoninated securities.
- Maturities are limited to three to six months.
- Banks cannot sell CDs to municipal or local governments, which are the major customers of Japan's depressed local and mutual banks.

Since these new financial instruments were introduced on May 16 they have proved enormously popular with both the issuing banks and investing institutions.

1.21 Trillion Yen

According to Bank of Japan figures yen CD issues reach a total of 1.21 trillion yen ($5.5 billion) by the end of July.

What made the new CDs so popular is that they are not under the control of the MOF through the interest rate adjustment law and are therefore responsive to the actual supply and demand for credit. So when it became common knowledge that there were to be some fairly hefty discount rate hikes on the way the rates for CDs began to rise dramatically. The higher interest rates made CDs so popular that funds quickly disappeared from the traditional, lower yielding money markets still under control of the BOJ.

The biggest domestic buyers of CDs so far have been private corporations burdened with excess funds like Toyota, and cash heavy prefectural governments. The new yen denominated instruments have also been very popular with foreign investors, particularly in the Middle East and Latin America, and with many Southeast Asian central banks. The central banks have special advantage in that being governmental entities, they do not have to pay witholding taxes on interest payments.

The yen CDs also have a big advantage in that they are highly competitive with the "Gensaki" or bond repurchase market, the only other money market in Japan outside the control of the BOJ. Three month CDs are now yielding 6.5% compared to the three month gensaki rate of 6.4%. In fact, one of the reasons for creating the yen CDs was to provide the banks the means to directly compete with the major Japanese brokerage houses which dominate the Gensaki market.

The new yen CDs have been warmly welcomed by Tokyo's foreign bankers.

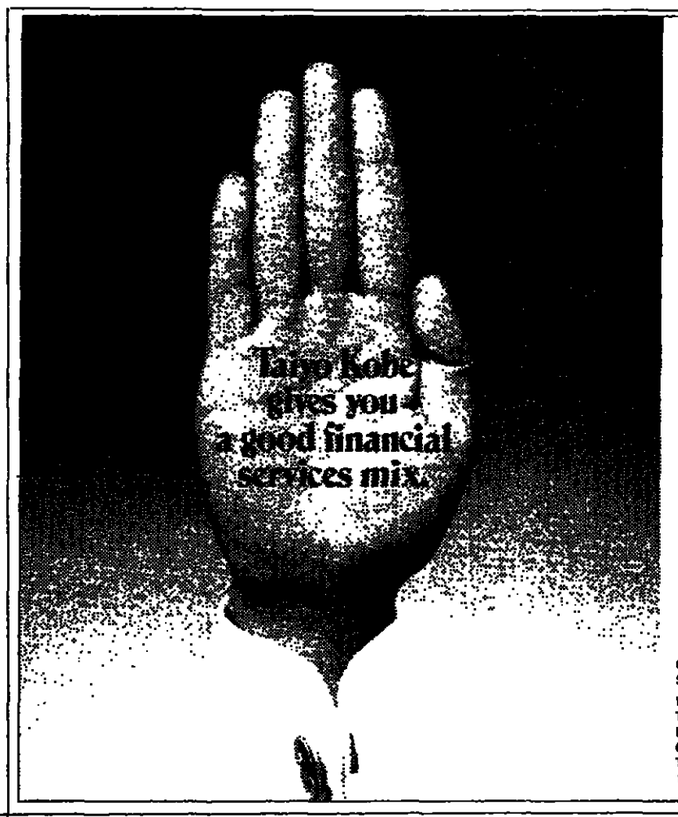
Small Deposits

Because the foreign bank branches in Tokyo tend to have very small yen deposit bases, they depend on the bill discount market as a source of local funds.

With the 6.5% yield on three month CDs well below the 7.1875% for three month discounted bills the foreign banks can use their cheaper CD raised funds to compete more effectively with the Japanese city banks.

The pace of reform of Japan's financial system will have to accelerate even more if it is ever to catch up with the United States and Europe in the sophistication and depth of its financial markets.

But with the new yen CDs and the new foreign exchange and foreign investment control laws now, or soon to be, a reality, life in Japan has already become noticeably easier for Japan's foreign bankers.



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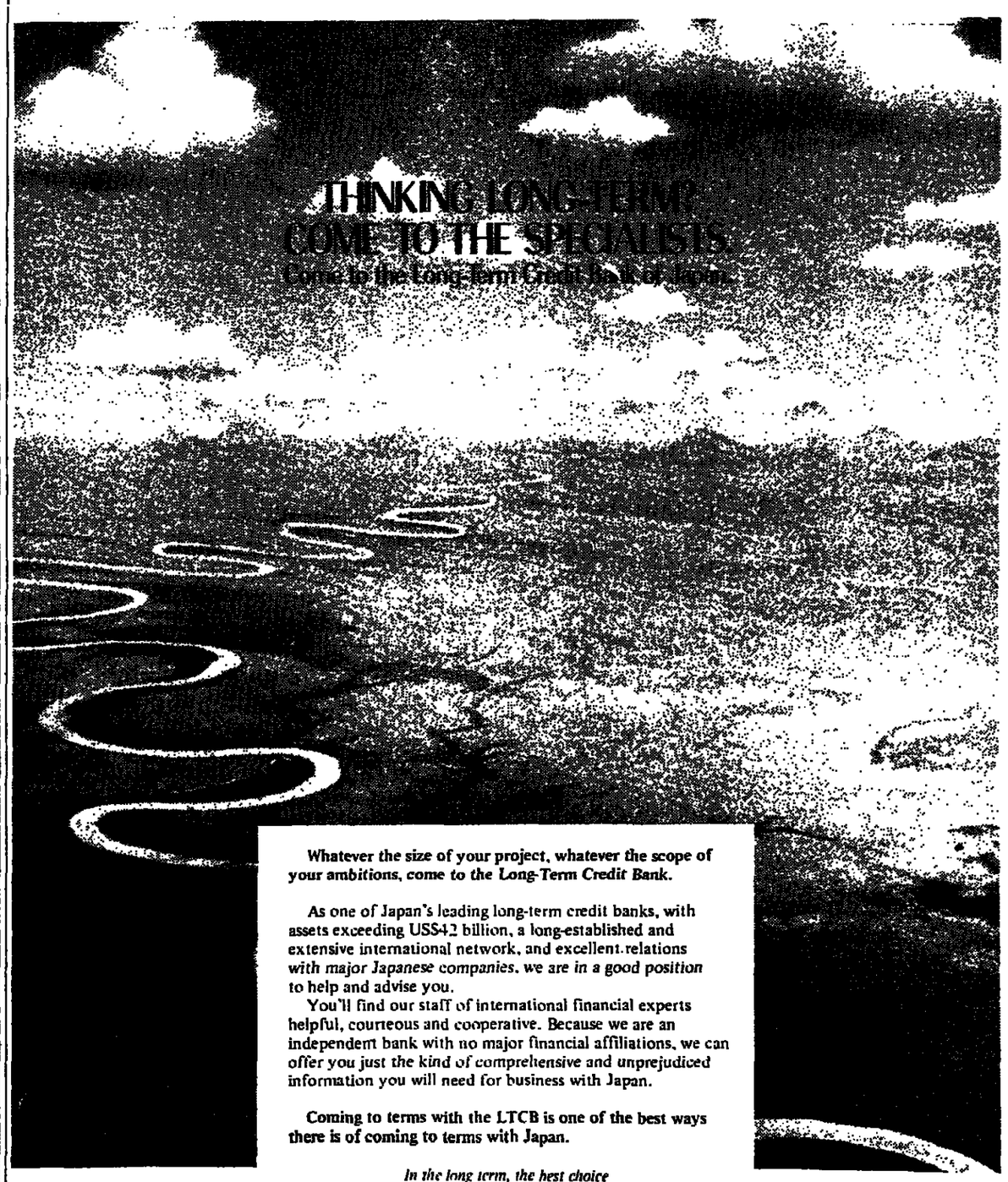

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日本

Soaring Price of Gasoline in U.S. Is Boon to Japan Automake

By Robert Y. Horiguchi

TOKYO (IHT) — If the soaring price of oil has plunged the American automotive industry into a major crisis that threatens even the future of one of Detroit's Big Three, it has been a windfall for Japan's car manufacturers.

As U.S. consumers rushed to showrooms looking for ways to save on gasoline, the sales of Japanese cars in America increased by 34.4 percent, or 1.17 million units in the first six months of this year, as compared with the same period last year. This boosted the Japanese share in the U.S.automobile market to between 17 and 18 percent.

Dealers were jubilant as eager purchasers paid premiums of up to $1,000 for fuel-efficient Japanese subcompacts, such as the Honda.

If car shipments to the United States during the first six months of this year amounted to 945,000 units, worth $4.2 billion, the rising value of the yen, which brought about recurring increases on the sticker price of Japanese cars sold abroad, resulted however in an overall decrease in exports during that period.

Japan's two major automotive manufacturers, Toyota and Nissan (Datsun), reported their exports dipped 12.3 percent and 11.8 percent respectively during the first half of this year. These figures included a decrease of 8.6 percent in shipments to the United States for Toyota and of 22.6 percent for Nissan.

Such a shrinkage in exports, however, is unlikely to affect the well-being of Japan's automotive industry as a steady demand on the domestic front keeps their factories humming.

Today, more than half the families in Japan own cars, bringing to more than 18 million the number of privately owned motor vehicles in the country. This gives an average of one car to 1.7 households, according to a recent survey.

There are about 33.5 million people holding driver licenses, representing 40 percent of the eligible population, that is, persons over 18 years of age. This constitutes a vast pool of potential new car buyers.

The country's two major car manufacturers reported domestic sales of 1,466,258 four-wheeled vehicles during that period while Nissan produced 1,133,774 units. Both were records for a six-month period.

Japanese car owners were not spared the effects of OPEC's raise in crude oil prices in June. Unleaded gasoline now sells for 140 yen (about 60 cents) a liter, an increase of some 60 percent since a year ago.

Nevertheless, domestic demand for Japanese-made cars continued brisk in July, according to the latest available figures. Sales of new vehicles totaled 432,358 units, a new high for that month. It represented a 4.7 percent growth in sales over the corresponding month of last year.

On the other hand, sales of imported automobiles continued to remain at an extremely low level, at only 5,486 units in July. Among these were 2,789 vehicles which, by Japanese standards, are considered large. These included so-called American "gas-guzzlers" such as Mercuries Pontiacs, Oldsmobiles and the German Mercedes-Benz. The Volkswagen remains the best-selling imported car.

Although Japan has entirely lifted import duties on cars, these vehicles remain beyond the reach of the average buyer because of their high prices which tend to make them status symbols for those who can afford them.

For instance, a Buick Skylark sells in Tokyo for the yet equivalent of $17,500 and a Cadillac Fleetwood is priced at $46,000.

Limited Sales

Dealers explain that such high markups are unavoidable because of their limited sales and the high cost of modifications that have to be made in imported cars to meet the Japanese Ministry of Transport regulations. These changes range from the removal of side mirrors from doors to fenders, the recalibration of speedometers from miles to kilometers, to the installation of a special buzzer that signals the driver that he is exceeding the speed of 100 kilometers an hour.

In addition, safety regulations are cumbersome. These require that 8 standards be met regarding headlights, 13 concerning rear lights, another 13 in connection with direction indicators, 13 with reference to the steering mechanism, 3 related to the chassis, 5 applying to seats and 5 on exhaust emission controls.

Importers say these adjustments add from $1,300 to $2,200 to the price of the car.

These factors combine to keep the market share of imported cars in Japan at about 1 percent.

In the first half of this year, Japan imported only 10,200 cars from the United States, worth about $80 million, while Japanese exports to the United States were valued at $4.2 billion.

Sore Point

This discrepancy has long been a sore point in U.S.-Japan trade relations but an early solution of the issue remains unlikely.

In order to minimize similar friction with Britain, Japanese car exporters are taking what they call a "prudent" stance in their dealings with that country.

As a result of this caution, registrations of Japanese-made vehicles in Britain were 43,117 units, representing 9.06 percent of the market in the first three months of this year, down from 54,359 units, or 11.59 percent, a year earlier.

Japan's Honda has recently concluded an agreement with BL Motors, formerly known as British Leyland, for the production of a new car that will be sold from mid-1981 in Britain under the Triumph brand. Its engine and gear box will be imported from Japan.

Ford Interest

Ford recently acquired a 25 percent interest in Toyo Kogyo, the fourth ranking Japanese automotive manufacturer, which has been supplying the American company with light panel trucks and engines for its compacts.

Chrysler's financial woes have cast a shadow of uncertainty on the outlook for Mitsubishi Motors, the No. 3 in the country's auto industry. Last year, Mit shipped about 125,000 cor one-fifth of its car out 682,868, to the United State they were sold by Chry Dodge Colts and Ply Champs. Together with the t tion of commercial vehicles brought its output to 972,81 Mitsubishi last year regist 25.3 percent growth, the growth rate in the automo dustry in the world.

As Detroit's programs, d to meet the American publ mand for cars that meet the r ments of this Age of Less their implementation stage. nese automobile manufactur keeping a close eye on the d ments in fuel-saving technol U.S. makers.

Nissan has already launc ambitious plans calling for tensive use of microcompu achieve "optimum fuel effi in its products and, at the time, is working on plans fo diesel engine cars and front drive vehicles.

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Identification Seal Still a Sign of the Time

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO (IHT) — Some call it an anachronism. Others maintain it is essential. But whatever the pros and cons, one thing is certain: without personal identification seals, government, business, banking and most other functions of Japanese society would grind to a halt.

Seals used in place of signatures as a means of personal identification were introduced from China in the eighth century, although in China, the practice goes back even farther. When archaeologists recently unearthed the remains of a Chinese woman who died 2,500 years ago, they found a seal placed in her mouth.

In feudal times, seals were used only by the upper class. Today, the seal is a must for every adult. In fact, most Japanese have several seals ranging from the *jitsu-in* or the registered seal used for bank loans, real estate transactions, births, marriages and all other important events of his life, to the *ginki-in* or bank seal, used for checks and other financial matters, to the simpler *mitome* used for acknowledging memos and other functions that in the West would be performed by initialling.

Why not one seal for all purposes? One reason is that the simpler seals can be duplicated. Another is that seals wear with constant use and can be lost, whereas the *jitsu-in* is supposed to last a lifetime.

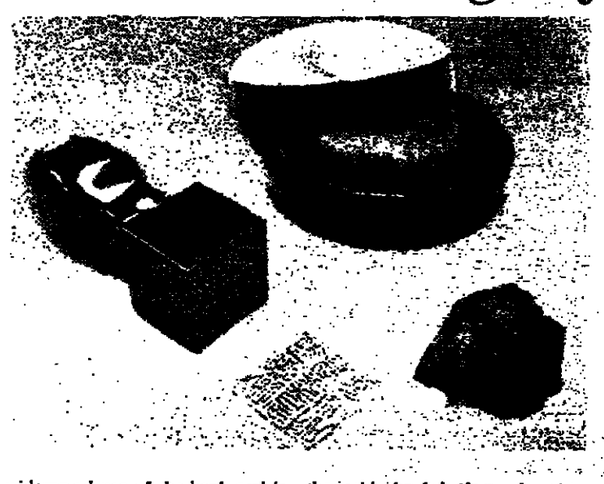
Seals are not only for individuals. Companies, organizations and groups have seals that represent their official signature.

To keep the size of seals within reason, Japanese law stipulates that the face of *jitsu-in* must be no smaller than 8 milimeters square and no larger than 20 milimeters square. The maximum for a corporate seal is 25 milimeters square.

The *jitsu-in* is one of the Japanese person's most important possessions. It is the first thing he thinks of taking with him when running from a fire or earthquake. Losing it, to a Japanese, would be the same thing as if a Westerner had forgotten how to write his name.

Because of the *jitsu-in*'s importance, Japanese are required to register them with their local city, town or villuge office. This registration makes the *jitsu-in* official. When a Japanese affixes his seal to a document important enough to require his *jitsu-in*, he must also obtain from his local office a certificate of registration with a photocopied imprint of his official seal certifying its validity.

Whereas the *jitsu-in* carries the owner's full name, only the surname is engraved on the *ginko-in*. The



widespread use of the bank seal is relatively recent, a custom that took hold after World War II, as Japanese of all levels sought the use of banking facilities formerly oriented to serve only the wealthy.

Bank seals need be registered only with the bank where one has an account. It is not uncommon for someone with several accounts to have a different *ginko-in* for each.

Actually, banks will accept any seal, even a *mitome* which, however, most Japanese prefer to avoid for anything important, since they can be purchased ready-made at stationery stores. Of the 100,000 or so surnames in Japan, the 3,000 most numerous are selected for ready-made *mitome*, though only 600 or so of the most popular names sell with regularity. Japan's seal makers turn out about one million *mitome* a month. Forgetting a *mitome* usually means one simply buys another at the nearest store, as a result of which it doesn't take long for the Japanese to accumulate a drawerfull. *Mitome* are made either from boxwood, the cheapest traditional material, or casein, a white material that is made from lactose (a milk extract) and looks like ivory.

Ivory

Most *jitsu-in* are made from real ivory, and cost anywhere from 25,000 yen to 300,000 yen or more. In addition to its attractive appearance, ivory is preferred because its hardness permits carving in minute detail. And being hand-carved, no duplicate will look exactly alike when examined under a microscope.

According to Yoribiro Nagasawa, the seventh generation of a family that has been carving identification seals since 1831, "One advantage of the seal is that it is always the same. Another advantage is that, unlike the Western system of signatures, the seal eliminates the need for the physical presence of the person involved in the transaction. The *jitsu-in* does away with the signature-confirming function of a notary public."

For important documents, the seal is only as good as the in to make its impression. Th ink, called *shuniku*, is made fr ancient formula including a for body, of the type Egy used to preserve mummies. grade *shuniku* is permanent, fire-proof. The paper may t ashes, but the seal's impr holds together intact. Ho most *shuniku* today is made cheaper, inflammable substitu

Japanese women began seals after 1945 when they g equal rights, and advertisemer day offer his-and-hers seal se newlyweds.

In a very few areas, howeve natures are now accepted. Pas are an example, though a seal quired when filling out a pas application.

Laws now allow resident fo ers to use seals if they wish. Mi gasawa says he has many wh his Tokyo shop for seals eng with English letters, as well as binations of ideographs tha proximate the pronunciatio their names.

In a modern age that had away most ancient customs, th remains an unquestioned pa Japanese life.

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日本

Edelweiss' Reds, Bordeaux' Sweets

Rene Lebowitz

)(IHT) — Where can you a chateau built to look ieval European fortress, a eum that once served as y's first railroad station, a called Edelweiss and a ite that retails for the t of $227 a bottle the day market?

the above are part of Ja- ade-old wine craze that 1970 with the liberaliza- the imports. But, just as ubble burst after the 1973 "Winegate" scandal and s were stuck with expen- h wines in even more ex- warehouses, consumption l off at about 30,000 kilol- r. Almost 90 percent of it d, most of it in bulk for y local food companies.

edieval fortress chateau at the beginning of this the plains of Hokkaido le the 19-year history of ng on Japan's northern- d. In 1966, the output was rs. Eight years later, 550 of wine were leaving the elweiss is the produce of ality. There are about 70 domestic Japanese wines, except the bottler can be much of the contents are and how much are Yugo- rian, Romanian, Chilean, n. Japan's labeling laws lers to blend 19 parts for- to one part domestic and "Made in Japan" on the

Mount Fuji

road-station-turned-wine- situated in the middle of grape-growing region be- unt Fuji and the Japanese area where many Japanese e wines they drink come act, what little wine that is Japan is often made from wn in China because high labor costs make it ical to grow grapes for pan.

eet white that sells for Chateau d'Yquem, the and cru in the 1855 clas- of Bordeaux growths, is o be made in Japan. The *bel d'or"* in English and French are printed on the label."*Nobel d'argent*" can be had for $113.64. Ironically, *Chateau* d'Yquem 1968 is available at department stores for about 10 percent less.

But, the existence of a wine that is more expensive than foreign-bottled imports is a recent thing. One official of a Japanese wine-bottling firm explained that pricing in Japan is determined not so much by the cost of the materials, which in the case of imports are very low, but by the expectation of the consumer. As a general rule the Japanese consumer has come to see foreign wines as expensive, and domestic ones as more reasonable. A system of high duties on bottled imports and low liquor taxes on bulk wine works to satisfy consumer expectations.

Bulk Wine

Bulk wine can be brought into Japan at half the duty on bottled wine. The duty at present is 2.80 yen ($1.27) a liter on bottles and 140 yen ($0.63) on bulk. But the duty on bulk wine from lesser developed countries has been cut in half, and LDC status has been given to most exporters of bulk wine including Portugal and Spain. An industry source said the average FOB price of blending wine is about 100 yen ($0.45) a liter, which, with duty, comes to 170 yen ($0.77) a liter, or 122 yen ($0.55) per 720 milliliter bottle. Transportation and handling charges are minimal in Japan, but distribution costs are very high. Kickbacks to retailers are not only legal, but required by social custom. Thus the Yugoslav wine that was landed in Yokohama in a Soviet boat after transshipment through Siberia at 122 yen ($0.55) per 720 milliliters can easily end up being sold at 1,000 yen ($4.55) a bottle at a neighborhood liquor store. If the wine is white, it is usually placed in green Rhine-style bottles; red wines are sold in Bordeaux bottles for the most part.

While Europeans might be shocked by such apparently frivolous labeling practices, they might be even more surprised that at a blind tasting of cheap foreign and Japanese wines, foreign residents of Tokyo chose a Japanese wine blended for the most part from bulk imports as the best drink on the table.

Customers selecting vintage.

The wine was promptly accepted as the foreign club's house wine.

Bottled imports have great difficulty competing with Japanese wines at the lower, more profitable mass end of the market. Whereas bulk wine enters the distribution system at $0.55 a 720 milliliters, cheap bottled wine must start at 583 yen ($2.65). This is because of the 280-yen a liter customs duty. After several 30 percent markups, the same bottle will end up being sold for around 1,200 yen ($5.45), or slightly higher than the domestically blended foreign bulk wine.

Tax

More expensive bottled imports, that is, those wines that enter Japan for more than $2.65, are assessed a 50 percent ad valorem tax. This uplift creates a vacuum between foreign wines and the cheaper locally bottled product and allows more expensively produced Japanese wines to be sold between the two. This higher-priced Japanese wine is produced with great difficulty because Japan's climate is not suited for the production of wine-making grapes. Monsoon rain and clouds during most of the summer result in low natural sugar content, thus not enough alcohol.

The grapes that are produced are for direct consumption for anywhere between 1,000 yen ($4.55) and 5,000 yen ($22.72) per deluxe-packed bunch. Despite the recent demand for wine-grapes, Japanese farmers have shown reluctance to take advantage of government incentives to switch from rice cultivation to vineyards.

The farmers' hesitation is perhaps understandable in light of the experience of their colleagues who have followed previous government guidance and switched to tangerine cultivation. Mandarine oranges are now a glut on the market, like rice, but the government is forced by a 20-year old law to buy up all rice produced while orange growers go bankrupt after plentiful harvests.

Grapes

The high market price of grapes and the conservatism of the Japanese farmer virtually assure an excellent market for bulk wine exports to Japan. Per capita wine consumption, however, still stands at 0.27 liters a year, compared to 103 liters in France and 118 liters in Italy.

With French *appellation controllee* wines commanding between $15 and $25 a bottle, the future for higher class imports would not appear to be too bright.

Japan Sharply Reducing Trade Advantage

By Tracy Dahlby

TOKYO (IHT) — After several years of rolling up huge trade surpluses — accompanied by increasing strident criticism from the United States and Europe — Japan is finally reducing its trade advantage sharply. During the first six months of this year, the nation's overall trade surplus was $3.3 billion, compared to a record $24.5 billion for all of last year.

Tokyo's attempts to control overseas sales and buy more abroad, combined with rapidly rising costs for imported oil and raw materials, has helped substantially narrow the gap. But while the trend is likely to continue in the coming months, a number of trade analysts here believe that longer-term changes will be harder to come by.

During the first half of this year, Japan's exports grew by only 5.7 percent to $47.4 billion over levels of a year earlier, while imports soared 35.3 percent increase to $44 billion. This was primarily responsible for the $1.7 billion deficit which showed up on the current accounts ledger for the same six-month period. In all of last year, Japan's current accounts registered a booming black-ink figure of $16.6 billion.

At the moment the Bank of Japan is predicting that by the end of the current fiscal year next March the current accounts will have posted a $5 billion deficit. Similarly, a special advisory group to the Japanese government forecasts that the country's trade balance will be in equilibrium or slightly in the red for the same period. But while such results would no doubt please Japan's trading partners in the United States and Europe, not everyone is quite so optimistic.

Private economists here tend to agree that the current accounts could well run a more modest $2 billion deficit during fiscal 1979 while the trade surplus is likely to be halved to around $8 billion, or even reduced more sharply. But a number of dissenting observers say that even these estimates are based primarily on predictions of a prolonged recession in the United States next year and the prospects of significant increases in the price of oil over current levels.

A serious business downturn in the United States, by far Japan's biggest single overseas market, would help to further reduce Japanese trade surpluses by curbing demand for imports there and slashing Japanese export sales. But there is some doubt now about how deep and long-lasting a U.S. recession might be. "It looks like the [U.S.] recession might only be a "spot recession", affecting some industries and not others," says a Tokyo-based American banker, "and if that's the case, the Japanese should still have viable sales in the U.S."

By far the biggest unknown factor in trade account calculations here is the future trend in oil prices. Japan is virtually entirely dependent on overseas purchases of oil and a further substantial boost in prices this year, coupled with the current decline in the yen's value, could indeed raise Japanese import costs dramatically.

As it is, Tokyo estimates that its oil import bill for the current fiscal year could be as much as 40 percent higher than last fiscal year's $24 billion and there is speculation here that OPEC may shortly follow its June price increases with another 20 percent to 25 percent increase. But given the dollar's current stronger showing, many now think the chances are good that OPEC may delay such a decision.

Whatever the outcome, the fundamental structure of the Japanese economy is likely to compromise the long-term outlook for bringing Japan's trade and current accounts into better balance. Resource-poor Japan remains overwhelmingly committed to the export of manufactured goods to pay for primary materials, petroleum and foodstuffs. Rising prices for basic commodities, therefore, will increase the pressure on Japanese exporters to increase overseas sales, the experts say.

Another factor likely to help overseas sales boom along is the Japanese's predilection to please their customers and make product and marketing innovations which help to maintain a strong competitive advantage beyond price considerations. Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has policed important exports to the United States since adopting a policy almost 18 months ago of keeping shipments to the United States of steel, color televisions, ships and cars at or below the previous year's volume.

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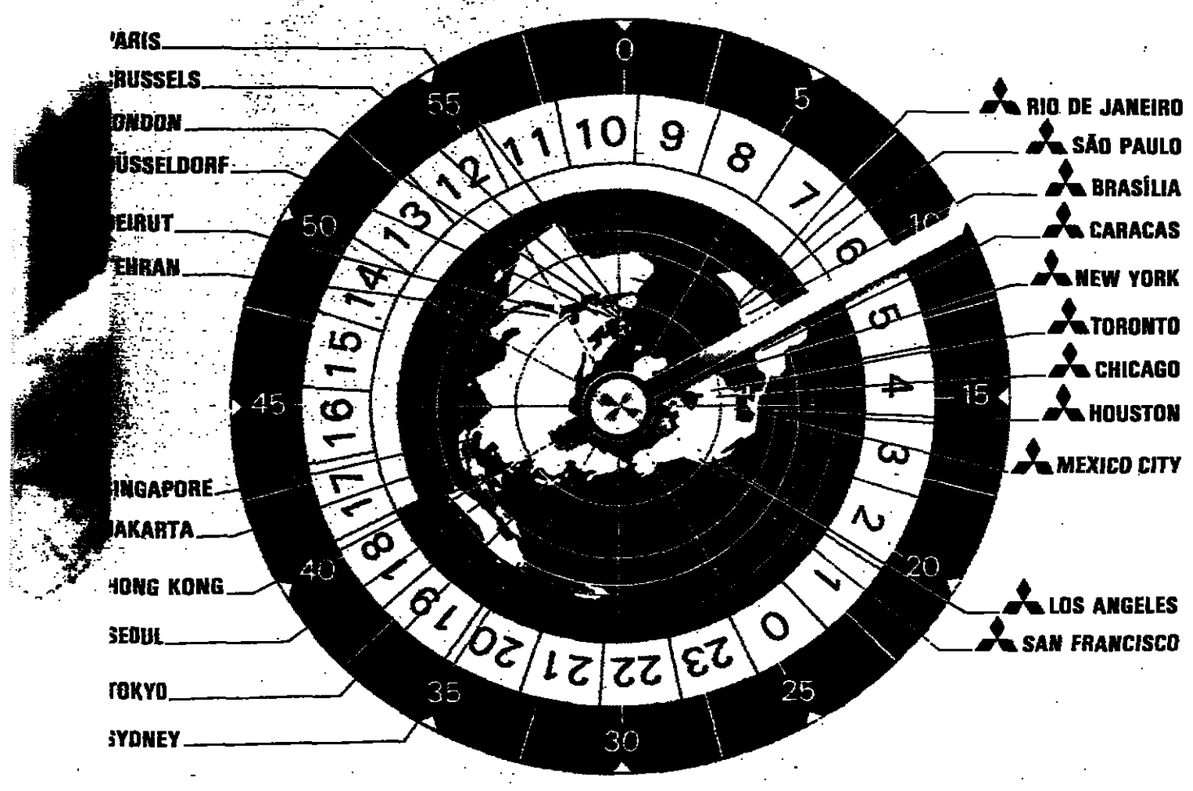

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日本

Weaker Yen Is Now Just About Where It Was 18 Months Ago

By Tracy Dahlby

TOKYO (IHT) — The yawning gap in interest rates now prevailing between Japan and the United States has helped, in recent months, to drive up the value of the dollar against the yen on international markets. After a nearly 25 percent leap in the yen's value last year, the currency slipped by nearly 15 percent to the end of last month from the beginning of 1979. Hovering uneasily in a narrow range just above 220 yen to the dollar, the yen is now just about where it was 18 months ago.

For Japan, the weaker yen means added upward pressure on prices at a time when the threat of a renewed inflationary surge here has clearly become the biggest headache for Japanese economic planners. Simply put, the cheaper the yen, the more costly the nation's largely dollar-denominated imports become. Recent OPEC oil price increases and the accompanying spurt in many basic commodity prices compound the costs and the problems for a country like Japan that is so heavily reliant on the import of oil and other raw materials to keep its huge industrial capacity going.

Rapidly rising import costs have already aggravated Japan's wholesale prices which, in July, rose by a worrying 1.9 percent, or the equivalent of 25.3 percent on a yearly basis. This was the ninth such increase in as many months and Japanese officials estimate that the import bill for oil alone in fiscal 1979 — which ends next March — could be as much as 40 percent higher than last fiscal year's total of $24 billion.

True, the softening yen also results in lower dollar prices for Japanese exports to overseas markets, including those to the U.S., Japan's biggest single export market. But despite initial fears that their profitability on sales abroad would be snuffed out by the rapid strengthening of the yen last year, major Japanese exporters, including automakers and the producers of a vast range of competitive consumer electronics, quickly learned that they could keep sales moving briskly even with the yen at the 185 to 190 yen to the dollar.

Weeding Out

An industry source here says, "many manufacturers found that with the yen at the 200 [yen to the dollar] level they could still perform very well, indeed." The stronger yen forced many producers to concentrate on upgrading industrial efficiency and to stress product quality, performance and design innovation. If some of the weaker, more labor-intensive industries were more seriously hurt, the consensus among private economists and government planners was that this constituted a long overdue industrial weeding out process that would ultimately leave Japan's economy even more competitive internationally.

But the fear is now that new inflationary pressures brought on by higher import costs for basic commodities could seriously damage the encouraging overall business recovery here that has been gaining momentum in recent months. This business "miniboom" has helped to narrow Tokyo's huge trade and payments surpluses, thanks to the import-absorbing growth of domestic demand and, thus, somewhat reduce the protectionist pressures which Japan has faced in its major markets in the United States and Europe.

Fortunately, a number of foreign exchange analysts are not expecting the yen to fall back much beyond 225 to 228 yen to the dollar by year's end. The lingering worry, however, is that a more rapid and deeper depreciation could pressure Japanese exporters to mount a concerted export drive that would seriously hurt the image of responsibility in curbing trading advantages that Tokyo has worked hard to achieve over the past 18 months.

Eric Hayden, vice-president and senior economist of Bank of America's Asia division in Tokyo says, "the yen has been the direct casualty of higher interest rates in the U.S." The official discount rate in the United States — the interest that the Federal Reserve Bank charges on loans to commercial banks — is now set at 10.5 percent. The U.S. prime rate — that charged by commercial banks to preferred borrowers — stands at 12.25 percent.

Dollar Muscle

In July, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) boosted its official rate by a full percentage point to 5.25 percent, in part, to help close the gap and stabilize the yen's value. But the interest rate differential between Japan and the United States still clearly favors a stronger dollar since international capital tends to flow into currencies which bring the highest rate of return on interest. But Mr. Hayden, along with a number of other analysts here, feel that the dollar's current muscle is not likely to be longlasting. First, many tend to view interest rate increases in the United States as stop-gap measures aimed at wringing inflation out of the economy which have little correlation to the relative underlying strengths of the U.S. and Japanese economies. The feeling among brokers here is that the key to accurately determing long-term foreign exchange fluctuations is the greater ability of the Japanese to more successfully manage their economy in 1980 in the face of higher oil prices, and slower overall economic growth.

The current consensus here is that Premier Masayoshi Ohira will be returned to office with a substantially stronger majority in the Japanese Diet after next month's elections. The argument is that with the elections successfully behind him, Mr. Ohira will be in a better position to manage economic a than his American counte President Carter who faces les tain political prospects.

Given the perplexing vari imponderables on the interna economic scene — chief among them, oil price and supply trei the future of the yen's valu world foreign exchange mark clearly anybody's guess.

But what a growing numb observers here are reasonably of is that Mr. Ohira's Cabini be willing to squeeze Japan's nomic growth in 1980 by bo interest rates, adopting other tion-controlling measures an creasing government rev through new taxes now being sidered in order to ensure long fiscal and economic soundness feeling is that the U.S. admin tion, facing elections in the f 1981, may be forced to adop clear-cut policies that could le more inflation and a weaker d

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Sport of Judo Practiced All Around the Worl

By Andy Adams

TOKYO (IHT) — Less than a hundred years ago, a 5-foot 2-inch Japanese took a handful of students to a Buddhist temple and began training them in a system of wrestling he had worked out. It was more a sport than a martial art. No one took much notice of it at the time.

Today, more than six million people in 70 countries practice judo. It is a regular event in the Olympic Games, and World Judo Championships are held every two years.

Jigoro Kano, once a physically weak boy often beaten up by others, turned to *jujutsu*, the popular martial art of his day, to learn how to defend himself. Before long, he got the idea of developing a system of wrestling free of dangerous techniques. He borrowed the *katame-waza* (mat-grappling techniques) of the Tenjin-Shinyo-ryu School of Jujutsu and the *nage-waza* (throwing techniques) of the Kito-ryu School, keeping those that conformed to scientific principles and rejecting the others.

These techniques became the basis of judo as a competitive sport. At the same time Kano took the *atemi-waza* (striking techniques) from Tenjin-Shinyo-ryu and built a system of self-defense around them, incorporating them into what he called Kodokan Judo. These techniques are not used in tournament competition.

With nine students, Kano set up the first Kodokan in a spare *tatami* (straw mat) room in the Eisho-ji Temple in Tokyo in February, 1882. Two years later, he drew up the by-laws of judo and launched the first competition — the Red and White Tournament. It has since been held semi-annually.

In 1889, Kano made an overseas tour to publicize judo. By the outbreak of World War I, there were judo *dojos* (training halls) in France, England, Russia, the United States, Canada, China, Korea and India. But it wasn't until after World War II, in 1952, that the International Judo Federation was organized.

Kano always insisted that in judo, a little man has the same chance as a big one, based on the principle that "using a minimum amount of strength, it is possible to throw your opponent if you force him off-balance by breaking his posture."

Kano himself personally exemplified the power of the little man. Recently retired triple-crown champion Isao Okano, one of the modern judo greats, underscored the little man's technical brilliance and strength as well when he won the All-Japan Championship — the world's only major tournament with no weight classes. Shozo Fujii, three-time world middleweight champion, is another example, as opponents nearly twice his size have learned.

Despite Kano's dictum, present-day judo tournament competitors are classified according to weight. There are usually five weight divisions plus an open-weight category. The five divisions are heavy, light-heavy, middle, welter and light. The open-weight competition is still the most important event.

Most of the excitement in judo comes from the spectacular throwing techniques. The sight of two fiercely competitive judoka locked in battle, with one suddenly s ing his opponent off his feet, ing him through the air and ming him onto the mat for a breathtaking.

The *katame-waza*, or mat niques, are aimed at either pir an opponent by immobilizing rendering him unconscious by sure on the blood vessels and n in the neck, or forcing him to render by bending or twisting or leg joints. Some of the more gerous techniques such as squc the windpipe with the hand bending and twisting the joints cept the elbow, are not allowe free practice (*randori*) or tou ments (*shiai*).

The techniques are practice two Forms: *randori* and *kata*. *dori* involves using any of throws or mat techniques to d an opponent, either in practic tournament competition. *Kata* prescribed forms done by two J ka (the winner or *tori*, and the or *uke*) by which the *waza* and principles are learned. There several different kinds of *kata*, embodying the main *randori* niques, *kata* containing techni used in actual combat, *kata* con ing of self-defense techniques women, *kata* involving techni for improving national health *kata* personifying the main idea judo.

Center

The Kodokan in downtown kyo is the main judo cente which thousands of *dojos* thro out Japan are connected. A profit educational institute finai by membership fees, the seven-s Kodokan offers classes for ginners, advanced students, wor children and foreigners as we *kata* programs and instructor s nars by its 50 judo coaches. Pri lessons are also available. M than a thousand people train t every day, and since the 12th dokan was built in 1958, clos 100,000 foreigners have trai there. It rents 20 dormitory ro on the sixth and seventh floor foreign judoka and out-of-t Japanese students. Some 65 tests and other events are held e year in one of the Kodokan's s dojos, including the 500-mat (3 feet) main dojo, three 108-mat d and three 54-mat dojos.

Along with *kendo* (Japanese f ing), judo is taught in the sch from the primary level, in the p force, and in the self-defense fo Starting two years ago, wom judo tournaments were held for first time, with a teen-ager win her weight class twice in a row.

Though the International J Federation was founded in Japa is now headquartered in Paris. Japan is in danger of being repla as the source of the world's competitors. Since the giant D judoka, Anton Geesink, stunned Japanese judo world by captu the gold medal in the open-we competition of the 1964 To Olympics, foreign judoka have continued to challenge their Japa counterparts.

In the 1976 Montreal Olymp Japan won only three of the six medals at stake. The Soviets two of the three titles in the lig weight classes where the Japa have traditionally reigned supre Add to this the growing strengt foreign judoka in the hea weights, and it's easy to see that pan is faced with a real dilemm the Moscow Olympics next s mer.

The power of the Japanese ha ways been in their hips and l and their lower center of gra Since the key to victory in jud breaking your opponent's bala while maintaining your own, Japanese have always dominated ternational judo.

Japan's brightest hope in Moscow Olpymics is three-time tional champion, Yasuh Yamashita. At 5-11 and pounds, the 22-year-old Japa star is the favorite for the g medal in the open-weights even symbol of the world judo ch pionship. He has never been bea in international competition. L year, he captured both the hea weight class and the open-wei event in the 26-nation Jigoro K Cup in Tokyo.

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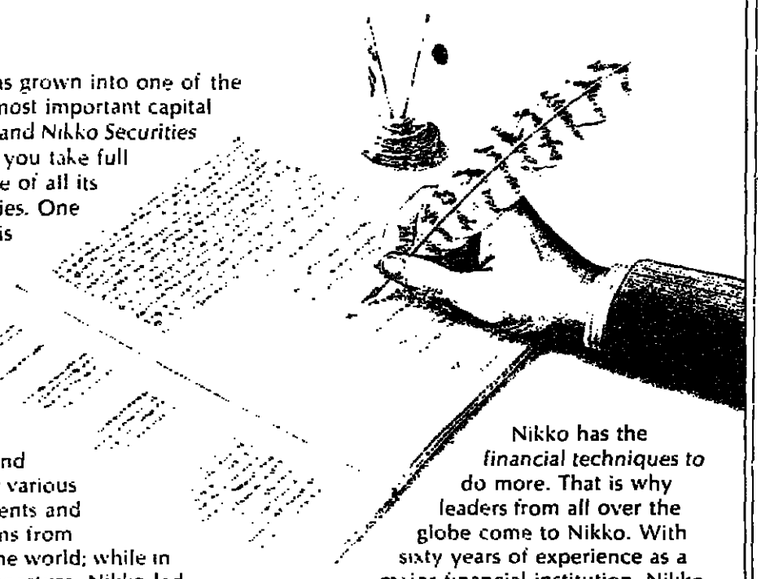

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日本

apan and EEC Moving From Confrontation to Cooperation

By Rene Lebowitz

PO (IHT) — Six months af- a confidential report of the n Economic Community aded steps just short of a r to stem the tide of Japa- ducts to EEC markets, rela- tween the community and ave shown signs of moving confrontation to coopera-

the initial period of diplo- barrassment on both sides, of events took place sig- more harmonious relations ear future. At a meeting of d Japanese officials in To- day, Japan agreed to simpli- r procedures for chemicals. sive issue of trade imbal- which some EEC officials would bring up at the To- mit in June, did not come discussion and instead the tion meeting ended on a agreement about the impor- conserving energy.

recently, an advisory com- f the Ministry of Interna- rade and Industry recom- government funding for a llion project to develop a craft engine with British r the next generation of ge jetliners. Although the committee did not spell out any fur- ther cooperation between the EEC and Japanese manufacturers, it is well known that the Japanese are looking for a partner to help devel- op the short-range civil aircraft and that BAC and Fokker are candi- dates.

The report, which in Japan at least is known primarily because of ts reference to the Japanese laborer as "a workabolic content to live in what Europeans would consider as abbit hutches," made mention of oint development of aircraft among other products for third markets as an alternative to protectionist ac- ion.

But, if there has been progress, many of the problems that inspired both the writing and the leaking of the report still remain. The EEC commissioner for internal and in- dustrial relations, Etienne Davig- non, said after Japanese negotiators were reported to have given way on pharmaceuticals and chemicals this May, "this is just a small beginning, a very small part of a whole long list."

The Japanese have not been able to respond to European demands for an opening up of items dealing with leather, a sensitive issue in Ja- pan because tanning and manufac- turing of leather goods is in the hands of an outcast minority whose livelihood depends on an inefficient industry.

'What is happening in Europe is a sharp reminder that the Japanese should keep on working hard. The moral is how loss of work ethic and contempt of your hard-working neighbor eventually lead people and society to real ills.'

There has been no suggestion ei- ther by the EEC or the Japanese to reduce quotas on agricultural items and when the report made mention of these, the Japanese countered that the community has a far great- er number of prohibited goods and that Italy has quotas even on cars and motorcycles.

As for the report's statement that Japan has been enjoying a comfort- able trade surplus with the EEC ever since 1968, and that for the past six years its surplus has been growing by about $1 billion a year, Japanese officials point to a differ- ent set of figures, ones that include invisibles such as the huge amounts of money Japanese tourists spend in community nations. The Japanese calculate they have been running a deficit with Europe in the billions for just as long.

One Japanese bureaucrat was not happy about the report's descrip- tion of a Tokyo street as having "as much propensity to import as there would be carnival spirit on a rainy Sunday morning in Glasgow." The reference was to the Japanese distri- bution system and to patriotic Japa- nese tendencies to prefer goods made by their own countrymen. The bureaucrat said in a private conversation that the Europeans cannot expect the Japanese to change their habits overnight, espe- cially those characteristics that have helped them in their struggle to modernize and industrialize.

German and Danish criticism of those EEC officials responsible for leaking the document appears to have been justified in light of the rather strong response the more col- orful language inspired in the Japa- nese media. As late as July, the Ja- pan Economic Journal printed a re- port from one of its correspondents who appears to have been offended by the suggestion that his country- men lived like rabbits: "Whatever the explanation EEC officials may offer — they haven't bothered to give any so far — this is nothing but a display of the naked racist tenden- cy Europeans have toward the Japa- nese and possibly to other non-Eu- ropean peoples."

Although the Japanese did not bother to reply to the document of- ficially on the grounds that it was leaked and therefore required no recognition, reports from Brussels indicated Japanese diplomats in the EEC capital were "privately con- cerned." One was quoted as saying, "it is not permissible to transform economic problems into political ones through emotional argu- ments."

The diplomat appears to have been correct, for if the commenta- tor writing in the Economic Journal had bothered to read beyond the word "rabbit hutch," he would have noticed that the EEC report includ- ed the very same sense of crisis about European values that he him- self would indicate. The Journal's Masahiko Ishizuka concluded, "What is happening in Europe is a sharp reminder that the Japanese should keep on working hard. The moral is how loss of work ethic and contempt of your hard-working neighbor eventually lead people and society to real ills." The EEC docu- ment said, "It is not easy to face competition from such a country (Japan) for a Europe where the Protestant work ethic has been eroded at its foundation by egalitar- ianism, environmentalism, state in- tervention and a widespread belief that hard work and earning money are antisocial."

There is no denying that the leak- ing of the report has injected an emotional element into EEC-Japan relations. When the report came out and the Dutch financial paper NRC Handelsblad wrote, "If one day Ja- pan should suddenly vanish under the sea, no country except Australia would shed tears," Japanese papers lost no time in reprinting the com- ment.

Causes Remain

In the meantime, the causes of European economic frustration with Japan remain. EEC officials predict Japan's trade surplus with the community will increase to $8 billion from last year's $6.4 billion. As if to prove to the Europeans that the Japanese pay more attention to the United States than the EEC, Ja- pan's surplus with America was cut in half in the first quarter of this year while it increased by $300 mil- lion with the community in compar- ison for the same period last year.

Japan has made no response to foreign demands that Japanese aid be increased in yen and not dollar terms. The EEC report criticized Ja- pan's aid policies as being not com- mensurate with Japanese capacity. Japan's ODA to GNP ratio is one of the lowest in the OECD's devel- opment aid committee.

As for the Japanese, they remain equally puzzled by the degree of at- tention Japanese imports receive when the community's overall trade surplus grew from $7.86 billion in 1977 to $16.38 billion in last year. The United States suffered an over- all trade deficit last year.

If anything, the emotionalism that the expression "rabbit hutch" injected into the EEC-Japan dia- logue has been remembered even though the more portentious impli- cations of the EEC report have been all but forgotten. The recommenda- tion that the community resort to retaliatory protectionist action, pos- sibly by this autumn, has not been carried out.

ideo Recorders Surpassing Exports of Color TV Sets

Saburo Matsukawa

'O (IHT) — Home-use vi- tape recorders have be- e top export item of the electronics industry, with ending to Middle East and st Asia markets as well as to ed States and Western Eu- ey have surpassed exports TV sets, which have been g because Japanese manu- s are increasing overseas on to forestall import curbs countries.

-use VTRs, sometimes ac- ed by video cameras, are a sophisticated electronic eveloped mainly with Japa- hnology, although initial es originated in the United July two Western European cturers (Philips and Grun- producing VTRs at present, elatively small numbers. All akers are Japanese. They ing out machines with their nds or with the brands of Western European electron- on an OEM basis. For this Japanese makers believe it e difficult for countries to imports of Japanese VTRs uture, as they have done r TVs.

Unlike manufacturers of audio tape recorders, companies that make VTRs are split into two rival groups, headed by Sony Corporation and Matsushita Electric Industrial respectively. They are pro- ducing VTRs with two different systems, Betamax and VHS, whose parts and tapes are not interchange- able. Even the Ministry of Interna- tional Trade and Industry has failed to persuade the two groups to adopt a single system in the interest of Ja- pan.

During the first seven months of 1979, Japan exported 780,360 VTR sets worth 103,900 million yen ($483 million), compared to 1,683,637 color TV sets, worth 96,600 million yen ($449 million). The total included 297,293 VTRs shipped to the U.S., 247,412 sets to EEC countries, and 235,655 sets to other areas, including the Middle East and Southeast Asia. July ex- ports totaled a record 135,448 sets, an increase of 90.5 percent over July, 1978. Exports to the EEC countries became particularly active during the first seven months of 1979, reaching 40,690 sets in July, an increase of 84.5 percent over July, 1978, while those in the Unit- ed States, which slowed early in 1979, recovered to a record 51,900 sets in July, up 40.1 percent over a year before. Exports to other areas totaled 42,858 sets, up 256.9 per- cent.

Mitsuru Suzuki, president of JVC Deutschland, distributor of the VHS system-VTR produced by the Victor Company of Japan, said sales of VTRs in West Germany picked up sharply around May, re- ducing inventory to a very low level and requiring hasty air transporta- tion of additional sets from Japan at four times the cost of shipment by sea. The portable VTR has ac- counted for a large percentage of those sales, along with video camer- as for use during the long European summer vacation.

Christmas

The increase in VTR shipments to the United States in July was be- lieved to be for Christmas sales. American interest in VTRs was aroused by the marketing of new products by the Sony and Matsushi- ta groups. Matsushita has put a new machine on sale that can record for six hours, while Sony has released its SL 5400, featuring Betascan, a system permitting reproduction of recorded pictures at a speed 10 times faster than the original re- cording, which makes it easier to find a certain spot on the tape.

Victor Company of Japan said VTR production in Japan is expect- ed to increase from 1,400,000 sets in 1978 to two million in 1979: 600,000 for exports to the United States, 600,000 for Europe, 200,000 for other export markets, and 600,000 for the domestic Japanese market. In 1978, the Matsushita and Sony groups produced an esti- mated 750,000 sets and 650,000 sets, respectively, but the Matsushi- ta group's share has been increasing this year.

The companies belonging to the Matsushita group, including Mitsu- bishi Electric Corporation and Hi- tachi, as well as Victor Company of Japan, said VTR marketing cam- paigns are still in the stage of en- lightening users about its merits. The diffusion rate of VTR in Japan is still about 3 percent, compared with more than 90 percent for color TV. Color televisions have become a "must" for most Japanese house- holds; the entire social life of Japan has become interwoven with TV programs. But VTR is mainly for cultural or recreational activities, as well as for recording of TV pro- grams one cannot see at the time of the telecasting. One reason why the VTR diffusion rate in Japan is still low is that Japanese TV programs are poor, and not many are worth recording. VTR with video camera is expected to eventually replace 8- millimeter cine-cameras.

The Sony group of companies, in- cluding Toshiba Corporation and Sanyo Electric, maintain VTR will eventually become a "must" in the same way color TV has. They ex- pect steady progress towards that goal, both in Japan and overseas, though the tempo has not been as fast as people predicted several years ago.

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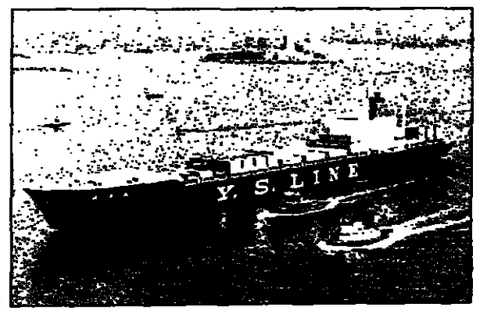

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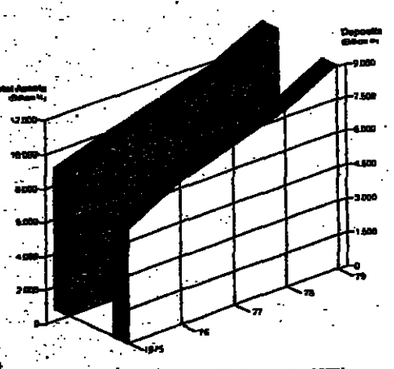

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (March 31, 1979)

	in millions of YEN	in millions of US$
AT THE YEAR END		
Total Assets	¥12,604,028	560,220
Deposits	9,049,472	43,237
Loans and Bills Discounted	7,133,786	34,084
Paid-up Capital	89,100	426
FOR THE YEAR ENDED		
Operating Income	650,255	3,107
Operating Expenses	586,941	2,804
Operating Profits	63,314	303
Net Profits (Before Tax)	55,388	265

Yen amounts are converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of ¥209.30 as of March 31, 1979.

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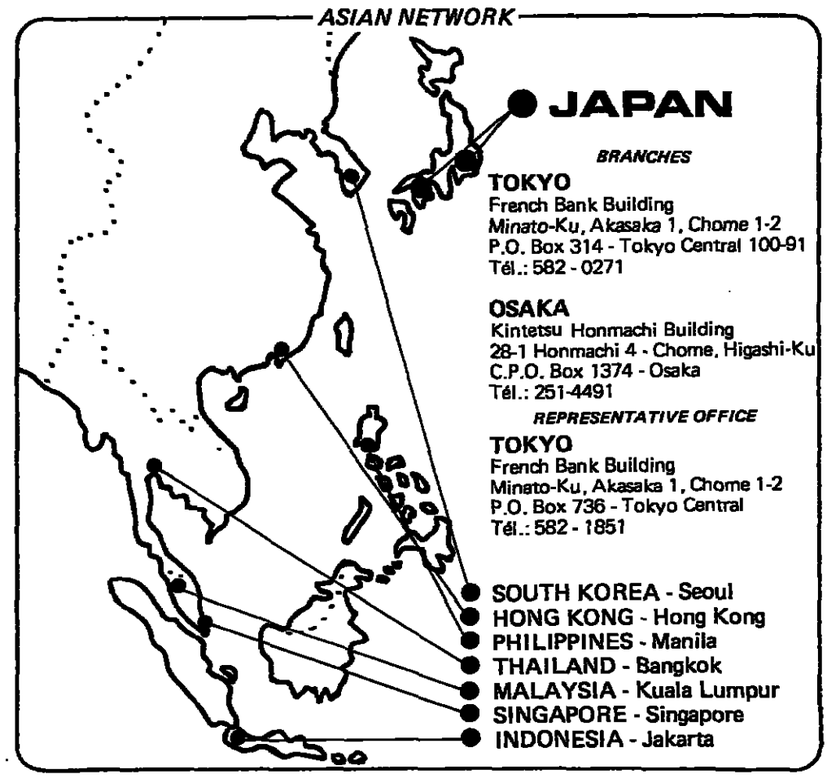

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UNITED STATES — Chicago, Houston, New York
VENEZUELA — Caracas
WALLIS ET FUTUNA — Mata Utu
YEMEN — Hodeidah, Sana'a, Taiz

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Bonds	Last Price
Int-Am Dev. Bank	
IAm 8¾s95	90
IAM 8¼s01	91.8
World Bank	
IntBk 5s85	81.5
IntBk 4½s90	67.4
IntBk 8¾s95	90.12
IntBk 8⅛s96	86
IntBk 8s80	98.5
InBk 8.15s85	89
IntBk 8.3s80	97
IntBk 8.6s85	94.8
InBk 8.35s50	90.24
InBk 8.65s85	93.16
InBk 9.35s06	95.16
IntBk 8s81	94.16
IntBk 8⅜s86	91
IntBk 8.85s01	91
IntBk 8¼s02	86
IntBk 7⅞s87	84.15
Corporation Bonds	
AMF 10s85	99
AMInt 9⅞s95	86
APL 10¾s97	85½
ARA 4¾s96	64¾

Bonds	Last Price
ATO 4⅜s87	67¾
AbbtL 9.2s99	96½
AetnCr 8⅛s83	93⅝
AetnLt 8⅝s07	86
AlaBn 10.55s99	99¾
AlaBnc 9⅞s84	97¼
AlaP 3⅞s84	72⅝
AlaP 9s2000	81½
AlaP 9.2s01	79⅜
AlaP 7⅞s02	72
AlaP 7⅞s02	71½
AlaP 8⅞s03	80⅞
AlaP 8⅞s03	77¾
AlaP 9¾s04	89⅝
AlaP 10⅞s05	99½
AlaP 10⅞s05	93⅞
AlaP 8⅞s07	79
AlaP 8⅝s07	89
AlaP 9⅞s07	83½
AlaP 9⅞s08	85½
AlaP 9⅞s08	85½
AlskIn 6s96	105
AlskIn 12⅞s99	101
Alexn 5⅞s96	57
AlligL 4s81	91¼
AlligL 9s89	91⅛
Allen 6s87	88½
Allen 11⅞s94	144
AlldC 6.6s93	85¼
AlldC 8⅞s83	94¾
AlldC 9s2000	94½
AllstF 8⅞s87	89
AllstF 9⅞s96	101
Alcoa 4¼s82	93⅞
Alcoa 5¼s91	105
Alcoa 6s92	77½
Alcoa 9s95	95⅛

Bonds	Last Price
Alcoa 7.45s96	84⅞
AluCo 9⅞s95	94½
AMAX 8s86	92
AMAX 8⅞s84	92¾
Amax 8⅞s01	89
Amerce 5s92	80
AHes 6¾s96	77
AFoP 4.8s87	71¼
AForP 5s30	51½
AAirl 4¼s92	53⅛
AAirl 11s88	101
AAirl 10⅞s88	100⅛
ABrnd 8⅛s85	97½
ACan 4¾s90	70⅛
ACan 6s97	75½
ACan 9⅛s84	98⅛
ACeM 6¾s91	61
ADist 4¾s86	50
AExC 9⅞s82	99½
AExC 8⅞s85	93
AExC 8⅞s86	91¾
AGnIn 6⅞s94	108
AHoist 5⅞s93	100⅛
AHosp 5¾s99	119
AInvt 8¾s89	88¼
AMF 4¼s81	92½
AmMot 6s88	90¼
ASmel 4⅞s88	76⅝
AmStr 9⅞s90	98¼
ASug 5.3s93	64¼
ASu 5.3s93r	64⅞
ATT 2¾s80	94 1-16
ATT 2¾s82	85¾
ATT 3⅞s84	77⅛
ATT 4⅞s85	79¾
ATT 4⅞s85r	80
ATT 2⅝s86	71

Bonds	Last Price
ATT 2⅞s87	67
ATT 3⅞s90	65¼
ATT 3⅞s90r	65½
ATT 8⅞s00	92⅝
ATT 7s01	78½
ATT 6⅞s79	98 13-16
ATT 7⅞s03	79⅞
ATT 8.80s05	93¼
ATT 7¾s82	94⅞
ATT 8⅝s07	92¾
Ames 10s95	92
Amfac 5⅞s94	73
AMP 6⅝s95	96¼
Ampx 5⅞s94	69
Anhr 4⅞s89	94½
Anhr 6s92	82
AppP 11⅛s83	101½
AppP 11s82	99¾
AppP 10⅞s84	99⅜
AppP 11s87	103⅞
Arco 8.70s81	96
Arco 8⅝s82	94⅝
Arco 8⅝s83	94¼
Arco 8s84	91⅛
Arco 7⅞s82	92⅞
Arco 7⅞s86	90
Aristr 9⅞s89	95
AriP 7.45s02	76½
ArizP 9½s82	97⅞
ArizP 9.8s80	98 21-32
ArizP 10⅞s00	100
ArlnRlt 5s86	51
ArmS 4⅞s86r	89⅛
ArmS 8.7s95	90
Armr 4½s83	98
Armr 5s84	86½
Armr 5s84r	86½

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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Bonds	Last Price
AshO 6.15s92	87½
AshO 4¾s93	115
AshO 8.8s00	90
AsDG 7⅞s96	84½
AsCo 9¼s90	92⅛
AsCo 8⅞s81	95
AsCo 8.2s87	88⅛
AsInv 7⅞s88	83
Atchn 4s95st	59
Atchsn 4s95	59½
Athlne 11s93	93¼
AllCEl 9¼s83	95⅝
AtlCst 4s80	96 17-32
ARich 5⅝s97	80
ARich 8⅝s00	89½
ARich 7.7s00	83¾
ARich 7¾s03	83⅝
AvcoC 5½s93	70
AvcoC 7½s93	73¼
AvcoF 6⅞s87	83⅝
AvcoF 9¼s89	93½
AvcoF 11s90	102
AvcoF 7⅞s97	78¼
AvcoF 9⅞s83	98
AvcoF 8⅞s84	93¼
AvcoF 8.2s86	89⅞
AvcoF 9⅞s98	89½
AvcoF 9⅞s87	100
AvcoF 9⅞s99	99
Avery 9⅞s81	95½
BPNA 9s80	98⅝
BPNA 10s00	99¼
Bally 6s98	123
BO 4s80	95¼
BO 4½s95	61⅞
BO 4½s10A	71¼
BalGE 10s82	99
BalGE 10¼s83	99½
BalGE 9⅞s05	99
BalGE 8⅞s06	87
BalGE 8¼s07	84½
BalGE 9⅞s08	94
BangP 5⅞s92	72½
BangP 8¼s94	88½
BangP 11⅞s98	97½
BangP 11⅞s98	95
BkCol 6½s96	83
BkNY 6¼s94	105¼
Banka 8⅝s05	90¼
Banka 8¾s01	90½
Bkam 8.35s07	88
BnkTr 8⅞s99	85
BnkTr 8⅞s02	89⅞
BarcA 8⅞s86	91¼
BarcA 7.95s92	86⅞
BaxL 4⅞s91	123½
BaxL 4¾s01	108⅞
BecD 5s89	74⅝
BeecA 4¾s93	197¾
Belco 4⅞s88	120
Belden 8s90	115⅛
BellCn 8¾s06	88⅝
BellPa 8⅞s06	90¼
BellPa 7⅞s12	75¼
BellPa 7½s13	79½
BellPa 9⅞s14	98⅝
BellPa 8¾s15	90¼
BellPa 8⅛s17	88½
Bemi 6⅞s92	83¼
Bendx 6⅞s92	81
Bendx 9¼s81	96¼
BenCp 7½s96	78¼
BenCp 9¾s79	99 1-16
BenCp 8.35s88	89¾
BenCp 9.4s85	97⅞
BenCp 11.5s87	97
BenF 4⅝s81	92
Berky 5⅞s86	58
BethSt 4½s90	70¾
BethSt 5.4s92	80⅝
BethSt 6⅞s99	75¾
BethSt 9s00	92¼
BethSt 8.45s05	83⅛
BlkD 8.45s85	95½
BobbB 5¼s81	89
Bordn 8½s04	89¼
BorW 7½s93	79⅝
BorW 8⅝s86	90½
viBos 4½70f	52
BosE 9¼s07	83
Brnf 5⅞s86xw	73⅞
Brnf 11⅛s87	97¾
Brnf 10s86	97½
Brnf 9⅞s97	91½
BrkyG 8⅞s85	91
BrkUn 4⅞s83	84½
BrkUn 9⅝s95	91
BrkUn 8¾s99	88
BrkUn 9¾s85	98½
BwgF 10¼s96	96
Brswk 4½s81	90½
BucyE 7¾s83	90⅝
BudgC 11⅞s98	97¼
Bulov 4½s84	80
Bulova 6s90	71
Burlind 5s91	75
Burlind 9s95	88
BurNo 8½s96	88
BurNo 5¾s92	112
Burro 7⅝s81	95¼
Butte 10¼s97	75¾
CCI 12⅝s98	102½
CIT 7⅝s81	93¼
CIT 9½s95	97¼
CIT 7⅞s86	90¼
CIT 9s91	89⅛

Bonds	Last Price
CIT 8⅞s08	90½
CMEI 6⅛s82f	68
CNA 8½s95	84¼
Caesr 12½s90	98
Caesr 11¼s97	89½
Caesr 12s94	95⅞
CPcks perp	43¾
CaroT 5¾s88	96
CaroT 9¼s00	89
CaroT 7⅞s01	79½
CaroT 8.1s03	81¾
Carr 5⅞s89	91¼
Carr 8⅞s96	86⅝
Carr 7⅞s98	84⅞
CartH 7.9s82	95
CartH 8⅞s96	87
Case 5½s90	77
CastlC 5⅞s94	98½
CatTr 8.6s99	91¼
CatTr 8⅞s82	95
CatTr 5½s00	110¾
CatTr 8s01	88¼
Cave 11½s00	94⅝
Cave 11½s00N	92
Ceco 4.75s88	69
Celanse 4s90	71
Cenco 5s96	53⅞
Cenco 4¾s97	51
CTIUl 8.1s96	83
CenTel 8s96	85
Cent 7.85s97	81¼
CentTel 9s98	100½
ChPap 4½s84	106
ChrtCo 10⅝s98	90
ChrNY 11.05s04	98½
ChsBk 4⅞s93	78½
ChsBk 8¾s86	92
ChsC 6½s96	83
ChsC 10.8s99	100
ChsC 10⅞s09	96⅝
Chelse 5¼s93	59½
Chelse 10s99	104½
Chmtrn 9s94	92
ChNY 5s93	66¾
ChNY 5½s96	67
ChNY 7.8s82	91
ChNY 8.4s99	86
ChNY 8¼s02	85
ChNY 10.9s04	98½
C&O 4½s92	62
ChO 3½s96E	86⅝
CPoM 7¼s12	78½
CPoM 8⅞s89	90
CPoV 8⅞s09	89
CPoV 9¼s15	92
CPWV 7¼s13	75
ChNWn 3s89	46⅛
CGIW 4s88	60
ChokF 4½s81	92
ChrCh 7s89	108
ChCH 13s99	101¾
Chrysl 8⅞s95	57⅝
Chrysl 8s98	52⅝
ChryF 7⅞s86	62⅞
ChryF 8.35s91	67
ChryF 7.7s92	65½
ChryF 10s81	91
ChryF 9½s83	81
ChryF 9s86	78
ChryF 8⅞s82	83¾
ChryF 8⅞s84	80
ChryF 9⅞s87	72½
Citicp 6⅞s79	99 1-32
Citicp 6⅞s80	95
Citicp 10.8s89	100
Citicp 5¼s00	74½
Citicp 8.45s07	86¼
Citicp 8⅛s07	85
Citicp 11.1s98	99⅛
Citicp 11.1s04	99
CitSv 6⅝s97	83
CitSv 7.65s01	82⅝
CitSv 9¾s80	100
CtyInv 7½s90	118
CtyInv 8s91	76½
CtyInv 8⅞s97	86⅝
CtyInv 8⅛s91	77⅝
CtyInv 9s96	79
CtyInv 9⅛s97	80
ClkEq 9⅝s99	96
ClkEq 10⅞s79	99 21-32
ClkEq 8s87	88¼
ClevEl 3s82	81⅜
ClevEl 2⅞s85	69
ClevEl 7⅞s90	81
ClevEl 4⅞s94	58¼
ClevEl 8⅞s91	84⅛
ClevEl 8⅞s05	86
ClevEl 9⅞s09	90
ClevEl 9.85s10	97
ClevEl 8.85s83	94¾
ClevEl 8.65s80	97 3-32
ClevEl 8⅞s11	84
ClevEl 8⅞s12	84
CluelP 4¼s84	90
CstSta 7¾s91	79⅞
ColuG 5s82	87⅝
ColuG 4⅝s83	83⅝
ColuG 4⅞s83	85½
ColuG 9s94	92⅞
ColuG 8⅞s95	89⅝
ColuG 9⅞s95	92½
ColuG 8⅞s96	88
ColuG 8¼s96	87½
ColuG 7½s97M	79⅝
ColuG 7½s97J	81½

Bonds	Last Price
ColuG 7½s97O	80⅞
ColuG 9⅝s89	95
ColuG 10⅞s95	100
ColuPl 4⅞s87	138
ColuPl 5⅞s94	91
ColuPl 11⅞s90	96
ColSO 7⅞s80	96
ColSO 11s83	101½
ColSO 9⅞s82	95
ColSO 9⅞s84	95¾
ColSO 7⅝s85	87
CmlCr 8⅞s91	87⅛
CmlCr 7⅞s92	81⅞
CmlCr 8s81	95¼
CmlCr 8.4s81	95½
CmlCr 8⅞s86	91
CmlCr 8.8s86	90
CmlCr 8.35s86	87¾
CmlCr 9s88	91⅝
CmlSo 4½s91	64
CmwE 7⅞s03F	81
CmwE 7⅞s03J	79¼
CmwE 8s03	82
CmwE 8⅝s80	97 11-32
CmwE 8⅞s05	87⅛
CmwE 9s83	96¼
CmwE 8⅞s81	96½
CmwE 9⅞s04	91⅛
CmwE 8s82	92¾
CmwE 8⅛s07J	82
CmwE 8⅛s07D	81
CmwE 8⅞s07	84½
CmwE 9¼s84	97½
CmpScl 6s94	83⅝
ConnM 6⅞s90	111
ConnM 6s98	78
ConEd 3s81	90⅞
ConEd 3¼s81	88⅝
ConEd 2⅞s82	85
ConEd 3⅞s82	85¼
ConEd 3⅞s84	76
ConEd 3⅞s85	69¼
ConEd 4¼s86	70
ConEd 5s87	71¼
ConEd 4s88	64½
ConEd 4s88r	64½
ConEd 5s90	67
ConEd 4⅞s91	63½
ConEd 4⅞s91	61½
ConEd 4⅞s92V	59
ConEd 4⅞s92W	60½
ConEd 4⅝s93	59
ConEd 9⅞s	89
ConEd 7.9s01	78¾
ConEd 7.9s02	79
ConEd 7⅞s03	76¾
ConEd 8.4s03	81⅝
ConEd 9⅞s04	87½
CnNG 4⅞s82	90
CnNG 4⅞s83	83⅝
CnNG 4⅞s86	77
CnNG 7⅞s94	84
CnNG 8⅛s94	85¾
CnNG 9s95	93
CnNG 7⅞s95	85
CnNG 7¾s96	84
CnNG 8⅞s99	88¾
CnNG 9¼s95	95⅛
CnNG 8⅞s96	88½
CnNG 8⅛s97	84
CnPw 4⅞s91	63⅞
CnPw 5⅞s96	67
CnPw 6⅞s98	72
CnPw 7⅞s99	76¾
CnPw 8⅛s01	81
CnPw 7½s02J	77¾
CnPw 7½s02O	73
CnPw 8⅝s03	82⅛
CnPw 11⅞s94	104⅞
CnPw 11¼s82	101½
CnPw 9⅞s80	98
CnPw 11½s00	104
CnPw 8⅞s07	86¼
CnPw 8⅞s07	85
CtlAir 3½s92	56½
CtlCon 5⅞s85	89
CtlGp 8½s90	93
CtlC 10.5s89	99⅝
CtlC 8½s85	93⅛
CtlC 10.6s87	98¼
CtlIllR 7⅞s79	97 5-16
CtlOil 3s84	79⅝
CtlOil 9⅞s09	98½
CtTCal 10s82	94½
CtTl 10½s83	99½
CtlDat 5½s87	74
CoopL 7½s91	110⅛
CoopL 4½s92	64
CoopL 10½s92	92
CrnPd 4⅞s83	82½
Corng 8.65s80	98 9-32
Crane 6½s92	76
Crane 7s93	73
Crane 7s94	70½
Crane 8s85	90
Crane 10½s94	95½
CrdF 8s92	83¼
CrdF 10⅛s81	99⅝
CrdF 10⅛s81	98
CrdF 9s86	93
CrdF 10½s94	98⅝
CrocN 5⅞s94	81
CrocN 10s94	98
CrocN 8.6s82	88⅞
Culb 11½s05	89½
CumE 8⅞s95	91⅝
DPF 5½s87	68¼
Dana 6s91	88
Dart 7½s96	82½
Dart 4¼s97	73½
Dayc 5¾s94	77
Dayc 6s94	82½
Dayc 6¼s96	107
DaylH 7⅞s94	94⅞
DaylP 3s84	72¼
DaylP 8⅛s01	79⅛
DaylP 8s03	81
DaylP 10⅞s81	98
DaylP 8½s07	87
Deere 4½s83	86⅛
Deere 5½s01	120
DeerCr 8¾s82	97
DeerCr 8s84	90½

Bonds	Last Price
DelPw 6⅝s97	68½
DelPw 9⅞s83	95⅝
Denn 8¼s96	89½
DetEd 3¼s80	94 17-32
DetEd 2⅞s82	80
DetEd 2⅞s84	72⅛
DetEd 6s96	62¾
DetEd 6.45s98	65½
DetEd 9s99	85
DetEd 9.15s00	84¼
DetEd 8.15s00	75
DetEd 8⅛s01	75¾
DetEd 7⅞s01	71
DetEd 7½s03	71½
DetEd 9⅞s04	91¼
DetEd 12½s79	99 27-32
DetEd 12⅞s82	102½
DetEd 11⅞s00	106
DetEd 10⅞s06	99
DiGior 5¾s93	76½
DiaIF 8¼s89	90
DiaSh 8½s08	89½
Digit 4½s02	122
Dilling 5½s94	68
Dilling 9⅞s99	111
Divers 5⅞s93	58⅛
Divers 9⅞s91	78
DmBk 7¼s96	79½
Dow 4.35s88	84½
Dow 7.75s99	85
Dow 8⅞s2000	93
Dow 8.92000	91
Dow 7.4s02	81⅛
Dow 7⅞s03	86⅝
Dow 8½s05	88
Dow 8½s06	89⅞
Dresr 9⅞s00	97¾
Dresr 8.65s85	93¼
duPnt 8s81	95
duPnt 8.45s04	92½
duPnt 8s86	92½
duPnt 8½s06	93
DukeP 7⅞s01	77
DukeP 7¾s02	79
DukeP 7⅞s02	74
DukeP 7¾s03	79
DukeP 8⅛s03	80¾
DukeP 9¼s04	94½
DukeP 9½s05	92½
DukeP 8⅞s06	86⅝
DukeP 8⅛s07	82
DukeP 10⅛s09	97⅛
DuqL 8¾s00	85½
DuqL 9s06	87½
DuqL 10⅞s09	98
EGG 3½s87	81
ESys 4½s92	100½
EasAir 5s92	53¾
EasAir 4¾s93	52¼
EasAir 11½s99	98
Eaton 5½s92	83⅝
EatnCr 8½s84	90⅛
ElPas 6s93A	128
Engih 5¼s97	161½
Ens 9¼s95	96
Ens 8.95s99	90⅞
Ens 10⅞s80	98
EqtLf 6⅞s90	73
Esmk 8.4s82	92⅞
EssxC 11⅞s98	95¾
Estrl 6¼s95	87
Estrl 12½s95	103½
Exxon 6s97	73¾
Exxon 6½s98	77½
ExxP 9s04	95½
ExxP 8.05s80	96⅞
ExxP 8⅞s00	94½
ExxP 7.65s83	93¼
ExxP 8¼s01	89½
FMC 4¼s92	76½
FMC 9½s2000	96
Fairch 4⅞s92	170⅛
Frch 9⅞s98	90
FairFd 9s96	93¼
Fal 8.85s96	84½
Famly 4⅞s90	57¼
Farah 5s94	45
Feddr 5s96	49
Feddr 8⅞s94	70⅛
FedN 4⅝s96	92¼
Flimwy 11s98	87
Flimwy 10s99	82
Finan 10¼s90	98¼
FinCpA 6s88	68⅛
FBkSy 8⅞s83	98⅛
FBkSy 11.1s89	98½
FstChl 6⅞s80	95¼
FstChl 7⅞s86	89½
FIntBn 9s83	94⅞
FMerBc 9⅞s83	95
FINBAtl 9s84	95⅝
FINBo 6⅞s80	96 1-32
FINBo 7.6s81	94¼
FINBo 8s82	92⅛
FIPenn 5s93	58¾
FstSec 11s99	101½
FIWis 8½s96	84¼
FisbM 4⅞s97	65
FishF 6½s94	67¼
FlexIV 4⅞s97	75
FlaPL 8⅛s80	97
FlaPL 8⅞s82	95
FlaPL 10⅞s81	99⅞
FlaPL 9⅛s84	96⅛
FlyTigr 7s80	98
FlyTigr 9s91	92⅝
Ford 8⅛s90	92⅛
Ford 7.4s80	98⅝
Ford 9¼s94	97⅞
FrdC 8⅞s90A	96⅛
FrdC 8⅞s90N	92½
FrdC 8½s91	88⅛
FrdC 7½s91	82⅛
FrdC 4½s96	69
FrdC 4⅞s98	78
FrdC 7½s92	83¼
FrdC 8.7s99	90
FrdC 7⅞s93	85⅝
FrdC 8⅞s82	94⅞
FrdC 9¾s81	98¾
FrdC 8⅞s83	95
FrdC 9½s95	96⅞
FrdC 8.85s85	94

ADVERTISEMENT

CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report per March 20, 1979 of Casio Computer Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at
Bank Mees & Hope NV,
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 17 September 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from **September 26th, 1979** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.cp.n° 25** of the **CDR's Ingersoll-Rand Company, each repr. 5 shs.,** will be payable with **Dfls. 6.63 net** (div.per record-date 8.13.79; gross $ -.79 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $ -.5925 = Dfls. 1.17 per CDR.
Div.cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $ -.5925 = Dfls. 1.17) with Dfls. 5.46 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, September 13th, 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

NIPPON YUSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from **September 26th, 1979** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.cp.n° 8** (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the **CDR's Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha, each repr. 250 shs.,** will be payable with **Dfls. 7,55 net** (div.per record-date 31.3.79; gross Yen 4,- p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 150,- = Dfls. 1.35 per CDR.
Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax (= Yen 200,- = Dfls. 1.80 p. CDR) will be deducted.
After 31.10.1979 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with *Dfls. 7.10 net*, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, September 13th, 1979.

Bonds	Last Price
FrdC 9.7s00	96¼
FrdC 8⅞s86	93
FrdC 8⅞s86	93½
FrdC 9⅛s01	96½
FrdC 8.1s84	90⅛
FrdC 8¼s88	87⅝
FrdC 8⅞s01	85⅛
FrdC 7⅞s89	86¼
FrdC 7.85s88	88¼
FrdC 8½s02	90
FrdC 8⅞s84	93¾
FrdC 8½s88	90
FrdC 9s84	96⅛
FrdC 8⅞s90	92½
FrdC 9½s85	98⅛
FrdC 9.55s89	99⅞
FoMcK 6s94	88
Frul 6s87	82
Frul 5½s94	81⅛
Frul 7s79	98 21-32
FruF 9.15s83	94
FruF 8s87	86½
Fuqua 7s88	73⅝
Fuqua 9½s98	81
Fuqua 9⅞s97	81⅞
Gamb 10s89	85¾
GnATr 5¼s99	79½
GClg 5½s87	83⅝
GClg 5½s87r	84
GnEl 5.3s92	80
GnEl 7½s96	85
GnEl 8½s04	92⅛
GEICr 7s80	97 3-32
GEICr 8⅞s82	96¼
GEICr 8.6s85	94⅛
GEICr 8.4s87	96½
GEIC 8.45s84	94⅞
GEICr 8¼s86	92
GEICr 7⅞s88	86
GEICr 9⅞s84	97⅝
GEICr 9⅞s87	99⅞
GenFin 9½s84	96
GFood 8⅞s90	97⅝
GFood 7½s84	92
GHost 7s94	60⅞
GHost 5s88	79
GHost 11s88	122½
GnInst 4⅞s85	165¼
GnInst 5s92	87
GMills 8⅞s95	94¾
GMA 5s80	95
GMA 5s81	93⅛
GMA 4⅞s82	87⅝
GMA 4⅞s83	85⅝
GMA 4½s85	76⅞
GMA 4⅞s86	75¼
GMA 4⅞s87	73
GMA 6¼s88	79⅝
GMA 7⅛s90	82
GMA 8s93	86⅛
GMA 7¾s94	84⅞
GMA 7¼s95	79¾
GMA 7⅛s92	81½
GMA 7.85s98	83⅝
GMA 8⅞s99	92
GMA 8.70s83	94⅞
GMA 8⅞s85	93
GMA 8⅞s84	93⅛
GMA 8¾s00	90
GMA 8⅛s86A	90
GMA 8⅛s86J	90
GMA 8¾s01	91
GMA 8.15s86	90¼
GMA 8⅛s96	83⅞
GMA 7.35s87	86⅛
GMA 8s02	84
GMA 7.3s85	89
GMA 8s07	84⅝
GMA 8¼s06	85
GMA 8.2s88	90
GMA 8⅝s88	91¾
GMA 8⅞s85	94½
GMA 9s84	97
GMA 9⅞s89	99½
GMA 9⅝s03	99½
GMA 9¼s89	96¼
GMA 9.4s04	96
GM 8.05s85	93
GM 8⅛s05	94⅛
GTE 4s90	66
GTE 6¼s91	88¾
GTE 5s92	69¾
GTE 9⅞s95	100
GTE 6¼s96	82¼
GTE 9⅞s99	92½
GTCal 8⅞s96	90¼
Gene 10⅞s84	89¼
GaPac 5¼s96	100
GaPac 6⅞s82	93
GaPw 8⅞s00	82
GaPw 7⅞s01	69
GaPw 8⅛s01	76½
GaPw 7⅞s01	72
GaPw 7½s02J	70
GaPw 7½s02D	70
GaPw 7⅞s03	72½
GaPw 8⅞s04	81
GaPw 11⅞s00	101⅞
GaPw 11⅞s05	100⅝
GaPw 10½s09	96
GaPw 11s09	98⅝
GidLw 4⅞s87	89⅛
GloMar 12⅞s98	102
Gdrch 4⅞s85	79
Gdrch 8¼s94	89¼
Gdrch 7s97	76½
Gdrch 9⅞s82	97¾
Gdyr 8.6s95	87½
GordnJ 5s88	93¼
Gould 9¼s95	93⅝
Grace 4¼s90	76
Grace 6½s96	127
GranC 4⅞s94	68
GGlan 4¼s92	80
Greyh 6½s90	84¼
Greyh 9⅞s01	92⅝
GreyF 9.7s84	97
GreyF 9¼s92	89¼
GthRl 6⅞s82	81
Grum 4¼s92	65¼
Grum 8s99	108
GlfWn 6s88	74½
GlfWn 5½s93	82¾
GlfWn 7s03A	63
GlfWn 7s03B	62½
GlfMo 5s56f	36
GlfMO 5s56fr	34¼
GlfOil 8½s95	90¾
GlfOil 9.55s09	94
GlfRes 10⅞s97	90⅞
GlfUtd 8⅞s86	92⅝
Halib 8⅞s81	93½
HamP 5s94	74
Harra 9½s96	94½
HarBk 7.2s98	95
HSMx 8½s96	87
Hawn 9s2000	84⅛
Hawn 11¾s04	107
Heinz 7¼s97	86½
Hellr 9⅞s89	92¾
Hellr 8s93	79
Hellr 10⅞s91	101
Hellr 8.1s87	86⅝
Hercul 6½s99	84¼
Hercul 8⅞s83	94½
Hertz 8⅞s01	90
Heubn 4½s97	64
HiltnH 5½s95	189
Holldy 9½s95	93¾
HonyF 8.2s98	82½
HonyF 9.65s81	97½
HonyF 8.7s86	92½
Honey 9⅞s09	97½
HookC 4⅞s97	68
HosAff 10s99	90½
HosAff 10s91	95½
HoCp 10⅞s90	101
HostIn 5¼s94	69⅝
HousF 7½s95	79¼
HousF 7⅞s99	82¼
HousF 8s84	91⅛
HousF 8½s01	85
HouF 10½s94	102
HousF 8.3s86	91½
HouF 7.85s86	86
HouF 8.45s97	87
HousF 8.2s07	86⅝
HousF 8½s83	95⅝
HousL 5½s85	83
Humn 11.7s98	94⅝
Humn 5s97	117½
Humn 9½s98	80
HuntIR 9⅞s04	77⅞
ICI 8⅞s03	91½
ITTCB 9⅞s95	97½
ITTF 9.7s83	97
ITTF 10½s95	100⅛
ITTF 11¼s85	102¼
ITTF 9⅝s96	95¾
ITTF 8½s02	88½
IllBel 7⅝s06	81⅞
IllBel 8s04	86⅝
IllBel 8¼s16	85⅝
IllPw 7.6s01	78
IllPw 10½s04	102
Inco 6.85s93	76¼
InMic 10¼s82	97¾
InMic 11s83	100
InMic 10⅛s87	98½
InMP 10⅞s84	99⅝
IndBel 8⅛s11	84¼
IndBel 8⅞s17	83¾
IndBel 8s14	84½
IndNII 8¼s96	86
InNII 7.4s03	93⅛
InqR 8⅞s85	93⅛
InldStl 8⅞s95	91
InldStl 7.9s07	82⅝
Insilco 9⅞s99	108½
InsInv 7⅞s80f	93¼
Intrlk 8.8s96	91⅛
IntHrv 4⅝s88	87

Bonds	Last Price
IntHrv 4.8s91	82½
IntHrv 6¼s98	73⅝
IntHrv 9s04	97
InHvC 4⅞s79	98 17-32
InHvC 8⅞s97	85
InHvC 9.15s82	94½
InHvC 8¼s81	96
InHvC 9s84	93
InMin 4s91	148
IPap 8.85s95	91¾
IPap 4¼s96	61
IntSilvr 5s93	66¼
IntTT 8.9s95	92¼
IntTT 11s82	102¼
IntTT 9⅛s83	97
IntTT 8⅞s00	109⅞
InvDiv 6½s92	92
IpcoH 5¼s89	68⅞
Itel 9⅞s98	59⅝
Itel 10½s98	69½
JCP 10⅞s85	97½
JCP 9⅞s06	90
JCP 8⅞s07	83⅝
JnM 9.7s85	100
JonsL I 6⅞s94	53½
JonsL I 6½s88	63⅝
JonsL 6¾s94	63⅝
JonsL 9⅝s95	82⅞
JoneL 8s98	68⅝
JoneL 9⅞s96	83
Kmart 6s99	93½
Kane 9½s90	83⅝
KaufB 12⅞s99	99⅝
Kellog 8⅞s85	93⅞
KyPw 7⅞s80	98
KeyBk 7⅞s02	80⅝
KeySti 7¾s93	75¾
Kidde 10⅞s93	100
KimCl 5⅞s91	85
KimCl 5⅞s92	88½
Kirsch 6s95	77¼
Krogr 9s95	93¾
Krogr 8.7s98	92½
Krogr 9⅞s83	99⅝
LFE 10s92	83
LTV 5s88	55¾
LTV 9¼s97	67½
LTV 11s07	78¾
LearS 10s04	90
Lterrk 11s98	91
Ltemk 11¾s99	96
LigGp 6s92	76
LigGp 7.6s97	83¾
LincFl 8½s96	85¾
Lionel 10⅞s99	90
Litton 3½s87	88
Lockh 4¼s92	62⅞
Loew 6⅞s93	75¼
LomN 5½s91	82⅝
LonSl 5⅝s93	93
LaisLt 9⅞s82	94¼
LaisLt 9⅞s83	95⅝
LaisLt 9⅞s84	97
Loral 10⅞s97	97
Lorilld 4⅞s86	76
Lorilld 6⅞s93	75¼
LouN 11s85	99½
LouGs 4⅞s87	75¾
LuckSt 6¾s00	117½
Lykes 7½s94N	54½
Lykes 7½s94	54¾
Lykes 11s00	78¼
MGIC 5s93	73¾
MGIC 8⅞s88	88⅝
MacD 6s87	91½
MckF 9⅝s90	93
MckF 9¾s91	93
MckTr 5⅛s81	96
MckTr 10⅝s85	100½
MacMl 4s92	87½
McyCr 5⅞s85	74¼
McyCr 8s82	91
McyCr 9⅞s80	97¾
MeYk 9.1s02	89⅝
MeYk 8½s02	88½
MfrH 8⅞s04	85½
MfrH 8⅞s82	96
MfrH 11⅞s87	97⅝
MfrHT 8⅛s85	92⅝
Marcor 6½s88	77½
MarM 7⅞s03	75½
MdCu 5⅛s94	86
MaMu 6⅞s90	76⅝
MaMu 6¾s91	73½
MayDC 9s89	90⅞
McCro 6½s92	57
McCro 7½s94	61⅞
McCro 10½s85	89¾
McCro 7½s94N	59
McCro 7⅝s97	61⅝
McCro 7⅞s95	61
McDe 9.7s99	94
McDe 8.9s84	94¼
McDnl 9⅞s82	98
McDnl 8⅞s88	93½
McDD 4¾s91	97
McGH 3⅞s92	66
Mead 8½s95	88½
Melln 7.8s82	95
Melln 10.8s89	101½
Melln 11½s89	97⅝
Melvl 4⅞s96	94⅛
Memx 5¼s90	59½
MerTx 11.2s99	99⅞
Merck 7⅞s85	91¾
MGM 10s93	89½
MGM 10s93	86
MGM 10½s96	97⅝
MGM 9¼s86	96¼
Metro 9½s88	96
MetEd 2⅞s80	96½
MichB 7⅞s11	81½
MichB 7s12	72¼
MichB 9.6s08	97
MichB 8⅛s15	84¼
MichB 9⅞s18	92
MicG 10⅞s82	100½
MicW 8⅞s93	93¾
MicW 10⅝s95	101½
MidMi 8s80	95½
MidlBk 8⅞s84	93⅝
MplsSL 6s85r	82⅞
MMM 8.20s	93½
MRvT 9⅞s90	97½
MKT 4s90	54⅝
MKT 5½s33f	24
MPcCp 8s94	193½
MPac 4¼s90	66
MPac 4¼s05	49½
MPac 4¼s05r	51
MPac 4¼s20f	46⅛
MPac 4¼s30f	46
MPac 5s45f	47
MoPIC 10s97	97
MoAl 8.45s05	89½
Mobil 8½s01	90⅝
MobO 7⅞s01	81
MohD 5½s94	58½
Monog 10s99	90
Monog 11s04	95¼
Mons 8s85	91¾
Mons 8½s00	88⅛
Mons 8¾s08	92½
MntWC 4⅞s80	95
MntWC 4⅞s81	92⅛
MntWC 5¼s81	93
MntWC 6½s87	80⅝
MntWC 7⅝s88	84⅛
MntWC 9s89	92¼
MntWC 9¼s90	93
MntWC 9⅞s83	97½
MntWC 9.6s95	93¾
MntWC 8⅞s86	88½
MntWC 8⅞s02	86
MntWC 8⅞s03	89
ManyM 7s90	81½
Morgn 4⅞s98	76
Morgn 8s86	90⅝
MortN 8⅞s95	91⅝
MtSTI 7⅞s11	78⅛
MtSTI 7⅞s13	82⅞
MtSTI 9⅞s12	98
MtSTI 9⅞s15	97⅛
MtSTI 8.7s81	95¼
MtSTI 7⅞s16	83¼
MtSTI 8s17	83½
MtSTI 8⅞s18	89
MtSTI 9¼s14	94
NCNB 8.4s95	84½
NCNB 7⅞s97	78
NCNB 8⅞s99	85½
NCR 9s85	94½
NLInd 7½s95	84⅝
NLT 8.80s85	92⅝
Nabis 7⅞s01	88¼
NarE 10½s80	99
NBisc 4⅞s87	72
NCan 5s93	89½
NCan 8⅞s96	87⅝
NCash 4⅞s85	82
NCash 5.6s91	86
NCash 7.7s94	88½
NCity 5⅞s88	62⅝
NCity 6½s91	67
NDist 4½s92	115⅛
NHom 4⅞s96	41⅛
NInd 5⅞s88	80
NInd 10s99	80½
NLead 4⅞s88	75⅛
NRUI 8.95s85	95
NRUI 9⅞s85	95⅛
NStl 3⅞s82	84½
NStl 8s95	85½
NTea 3½s80	90⅝
NtrlG 8.2s86	88½
NEMH 7⅞s97	81¼
NEnT 8⅞s09	88⅝
NEnT 8.2s04	84⅝
NEnT 8s03	83⅛
NEnT 9½s10	93⅝
NJBTI 7⅞s11	78
NJBTI 7⅝s12	78

Bonds	Last Price
NJBTI 7⅜s13	83¾
NJBTI 8⅞s16	85¼
NJBTI 8s16	84⅞
NJBTI 8⅞s18	89⅞
viNYC 3½s90f	71
NYBkS 10.8s81	99
viNYH 4s07f	83⅛
viNYH 4s07fr	83
viNYH 4½s5f	114
NYEG 7⅞s01	75
NYEG 7⅞s81	91⅝
NYE 10.6s82	100
NYEG 9⅞s05	90⅛
NYTl 3s87	90
NYTl 2⅞s82	83½
NYTl 4⅞s91	66¼
NYTl 4⅞s93	60½
NYTl 3⅞s96	53¼
NYTl 7⅞s06	83
NYTl 8s08	84⅝
NYTl 7⅞s11	79
NYTl 8.3s12	87⅛
NYTel 9s14	93
NYTel 8s83	94
NYTl 8⅞s15	91¼
NYTl 8⅞s16	88½
NYTl 8¼s15	86⅝
NYTl 7⅞s17	83
NYTl 8⅞s18	91⅛
NewhL 6s95	104⅝
NiMP 2⅞s80	97 3-32
NiMP 3⅛s83	80
NiMP 3¼s83	75⅞
NiMP 4⅞s87	73¾
NiMP 12.6s81	102½
NiMP 10.2s05	98
NiMP 10⅞s85	101
NorfW 4s96	54⅛
NorfW 4.85s15	52⅛
Norlin 9s88	82⅛
NACo 8.1s92	85½
NoAPh 4s92	68⅝
NoAPh 9⅞s00	95
NoIllG 8½s83	93⅞
NoNG 9½s98	100
NoNG 8s91	89½
NoNG 7⅞s92	85⅛
NoNG 9s85	95¾
NoPac 4s84	84⅛
NoPac 4s97	54⅝
NoPac 3s47	33⅝
NoPac 3s47r	34
NoSP 4¼s86	77⅞
NoSP 4s88	65½
NwstB 7⅞s86	91¼
NwstB 6⅞s03	102
NwstB 11s89	97⅝
Nwstl 7½s94	81⅞
NwPipl 10⅞s91	101
NwnBl 7⅞s11	83½
NwnBl 7½s05	80⅝
NwnBl 10s14	101½
NwnBl 8⅞s12	88⅝
NwnBl 8⅛s17	85
Norton 9s95	92⅝
NortS 6s98	78¼
Oakln 11⅞s98	101¾
OcclP 11s82	99⅝
Ogden 5s93	78½
OhBIT 7½s11	80
OhBIT 7⅞s13	83½
OhBIT 9s18	93
OhEd 10s81	98½
OhEd 9½s06	92
OhEd 8½s06	81
OhEd 9½s08	91¾
OhEl 11s83	99½
OhPw 10⅛s82	98
OhPw 12⅞s81	101⅝
OklGE 4½s87	73
OwnIll 4½s92	82⅝
OwnIll 9s81	96⅝
PPG 9s95	93½
PPG 8½s2000	88
PPG 9⅞s89	97¾
PSA 11⅞s04	108
PGE 2⅞s80	93½
PGE 3s83	81½
PGE 3⅛s84X	76⅞
PGE 3⅛s84	75⅛
PGE 3⅞s85	73
PGE 4½s85	73
PGE 3⅞s88	60⅝
PGE 5s89	74
PGE 4½s90	68¼
PGE 5s91	67⅝
PGE 5s91r	66⅝
PGE 4⅞s92	66⅞
PGE 4½s93	64
PGE 4¼s95	57
PGE 8⅞s02	87½
PGE 8s2003	80⅝
PGE 7½s03	77½
PGE 7½s04	78
PGE 7⅞s05ZZ	78½
PGE 7⅞s05A	78¼
PGE 9⅛s06	90⅞
PGE 9.85s82	98¾
PGE 9⅝s06	94½
PGE 9½s85	98¼
PGE 8⅛s08	82⅝
PGE 8⅛s09	85⅝
PGE 9⅞s11	91⅝
PGE 10⅞s12	98⅝
PacLS 9.38s	94⅛
PNwT 8⅞s18	89¾
PNwT 8⅞s08	90⅛
PNwT 9s12	91⅛
PNwT 8¾s18	91⅛
PSwAir 6s87	74⅝
PacTT 3⅛s81	87¼
PacTT 3⅛s83	78½
PacTT 2⅞s85	77
PacTT 2⅞s85r	69⅛
PacTT 2⅞s86	65⅛
PacTT 3⅛s87	65⅝
PacTT 4⅞s88	68⅛
PacTT 3⅞s91	63
PacTT 8.65s05	84⅛
PacTT 8⅛s06	84⅝
PacTT 7.8s07	76
PacTT 7⅞s08	73⅛
PacTT 7⅞s80	96 17-32
PacTT 7⅞s09	79⅝
PacTT 9½s11	90⅛
PacTT 9s81	96
PacTT 9.1s84	95¼
PacTT 8⅞s15	87
PacTT 8⅛s17	81¼
PacTT 9⅞s14	92½
PacTT 9s18	87
PacTT 9⅞s18	91¼
PacTT 9⅞s16	95⅛
PacTT 9⅞s19	93⅞
Paine 11⅞s99	99½
PAA 4½s84	83¼
PAA 4½s86	62½
PAA 5⅛s89	61
PAA 11⅛s86	98⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	98⅛
PAA 7½s98	107½
PAA 9⅞s96	119
PAA 11½s94A	99
PAA 11½s94B	98½
PapCt 5¼s94	85⅝
PatPet 8½s92	113
PC 7s87fD	72
PenC 7s87Af	83¼

Bonds	Last Price
PenC 7s87Bf	55¾
PenC 8s87Yf	72
PennD 5s82	80⅝
Pencp 10⅞s97	94
PenyF 5⅞s87	77⅝
PenyF 7⅞s71	84
PnyF 9.45s81	97⅝
Penny 8⅞s95	92¼
Penty 9s97	92½
PaPL 10⅛s82	99¼
Penwl 9⅞s85	95⅝
Pennzl 7½s88	87
Pennzl 7⅞s88	86⅝
Pennzl 5¼s96	120
Pennzl 8⅞s96	87⅝
Pennz 10⅞s83	101
Pepsic 4⅞s96	128½
Pepsic 8⅞s81	96½
Pepsic 8¼s85	93¼
Pfizer 4s97	83
Pfizer 8⅞s85	95⅝
Phelp 8⅛s85	91½
PhilEl 2⅝s81	87⅝
PhilEl 3⅛s83	75½
PhilEl 3⅛s83r	78½
PhilEl 3⅛s85	68
PhilEl 4⅛s87	70½
PhilaEl 3s89r	70
PhilEl 4½s94	59¾
PhilEl 6⅛s97	47
PhilEl 9s95	91
PhilEl 7⅞s00	77¼
PhilEl 8⅞s96	86⅝
PhilEl 7½s98	75¾
PhilEl 7½s99	78
PhilEl 8½s04	83⅝
PhilEl 11s80	99¾
PhilEl 12⅞s81	101½
PhilEl 11⅞s00	103½
PhilEl 11s80	101⅛
PhilEl 9⅞s08	90⅝
PhilM 6⅝s93	78⅝
PhilM 8.85s82	95
PhilM 8⅞s85	93⅝
PhilM 9⅛s03	94
PhilM 8.65s84	95¼
PhilM 9.55s86	98⅛
PhilP 7⅝s01	84⅝
PhilV 5⅛s94	63½
Pionr 9½s82	97½
Pittsin 4s97	58½
Pittsin 9.2s84	100
Pneum 9⅞s98	84
Pneum 11⅞s84	99
PorG 10⅞s80	98
PorG 10s82	96¼
PorG 9⅞s85	97⅛
PorG 11⅞s05	104
PotEl 9⅞s05	92½
PotEl 7⅞s07	78½
PotEl 8⅞s09	83
PotEl 10⅛s81	99⅞
PrimeC 6⅞s98	110⅛
ProcG 7s02	81¼
ProcG 8⅛s05	90⅝
PSCol 8⅞s00	88
PSInd 7⅞s01	77¾
PSInd 8s04	87
PSInd 9⅞s81	97½
PSInd 7⅞s07	80
PSEG 5s37	53¾
PSEG 9s95	93⅝
PSEG 8⅛s04	84½
PSEG 12s04	112
PSEG 8.45s06	84⅝
PSEG 9⅞s08	94
PSEG 9⅞s09	97
Pugt 10⅞s83	101¾
Pugt 10.45s85	101⅞
Pullm 5⅞s97	77⅝
PullL 10s85	100⅝
PullL 8⅞s85	92¾
Purex 4⅞s94	72
QuaStO 9s95	92
RCA 9¼s90	96
RCA 4½s92	69¾
RCA 10.2s92	102¾
RainB 9⅞s85	100⅛
RaisP 5⅞s00	85½
Ramin 8s95	140½
Ramin 5s96	70¾
Ramin 10s80	132
Ramin 10s93	79½
RapA72 7s94	53⅛
RapA69 7s94	53⅞
RapA 7½s85	73½
RapA 6s88	59
RapA 10⅞s03	77⅝
RapA 12s99	88⅛
RapA 10⅞s04	81
RapA 11s05	78⅝
RdgB 5½s85	113
RelGp 9⅞s98	89
RelGp 9⅞s99	89½
RepStl 4⅞s85	80⅝
RepTx 11.05s04	99
RevrC 5½s92	71⅝
Revl 8.45s85	95
Rexn 8.9s95	92½
Reyln 7⅞s01	82½
ReyM 4½s91	75
ReyTb 7s89	85⅝
ReyTb 7⅞s94	88½
Riegel 5s93	73⅞
RochG 10⅞s83	99¾
RochG 8⅞s07	80
RochT 4⅞s94	79⅞
Rocln 4⅛s91	92
Rocln 8.3s96	87¾
Rocln 8.9s86	93⅝
Rohr 5⅞s86	81¼
Rydr 11½s90	100⅛
Ryder 9⅞s82	97
Ryder 10⅞s94	96
SCM 5⅛s87	78¼
SCM 5½s88	79
SCM 7¼s88	83½
SCM 9¼s90	94⅝
Sabin 6½s99	122
StLSaF 4s97	55¼
StLSaF 5s06f	48
StLSt 4s89	62
StRPo 4⅞s97	107
SanD 9.3s79	99¼
SanD 10.782	98⅝
SanD 10s06	96½
SanD 8⅞s07	83
Sandrs 5s92	65
SFeIn 6⅛s98	160⅛
SFeR 8.35s02	90
SoFP 8⅞s80	97⅛
SaulRI 8½s80	97½
SavEl 12⅛s81	102½
SavEl 9.8s86	95
Savin 11⅞s98	93
ScotFet 9⅞s85	95
Scot 8⅞s2000	97½
Scot 8⅞s2000	93⅞
SeaCnt 10⅞s98	83
SeaCst 8.35s96	86
Searl 7½s80	95½
Searl 8s81	97
Sears 4⅞s83	84½
Sears 6⅞s93	80
Sears 8⅞s95	92¼
Sears 7⅞s85	90⅛
Sears 7⅞s07	85½
SearA 5s82	88¼
SearA 8⅞s86	91¾

Bonds	Last Price
Seatrin 6s94	59⅝
SecP 7.7s82	97⅞
SHS 10⅞s03	97
ShellO 4⅞s86	88⅛
ShellO 5.3s92	72¾
ShellO 8⅞s00	88⅝
ShellO 7⅞s02	79⅞
ShWl 6⅞s95	75
Signl 8.85s94	94
Slnclr 4⅞s86	192
Singer 8s99	76⅝
SkilCp 5s92	85
SmK 8.15s84	94⅛
Socny 4⅞s93	72½
SoBloB 9⅞s99	97⅞
SoBloB 8⅞s83	95⅝
SoBlaP 8⅞s81	89½
SoATT 6⅞s82f	77½
SoCBl 8⅞s04	84½
SoCBl 7⅞s07	78⅞
SoCBl 7⅞s12	79
SoCBl 8¼s13	86
SoCBl 10s14	100
SoCBl 9.2s10	94⅞
SoCBl 8.2s83	94⅞
SoCBl 8⅞s17	85
SoCBl 8⅞s15	87⅝
SoCBl 9⅞s19	99⅝
SoastB 4⅞s97	61
SoastB 10s83	97⅝
SoBIT 2⅞s85	71
SoBIT 7.6s08	82¾
SoBIT 7⅞s10	78⅞
SoBIT 7⅞s13	80⅝
SoBIT 8s14	84⅝
SoBIT 8⅞s16	87⅝
SoBIT 8⅞s17	86
SoBIT 8⅞s18	90⅞
SoCG 8.85s95	91¾
SoCG 7⅞s97	81½
SoCG 10⅞s81	99⅝
SoCG 8½s97	87¾
SCouG 9⅞s95	97½
SoNG 2.7s91	88
SoNG 8⅛s86	91
SNET 8⅞s08	83½
SNET 9⅞s10	95½
SPac 4½s81	93⅝
SPac 10.35s94	100⅞
SooRy 5s94	64⅝
SoutF 10⅞s84	99
SwBT 3⅛s83	81½
SwBT 2⅞s85	72⅝
SwBT 8⅞s07	90⅝
SwBT 6⅞s11	74½
SwBT 7⅞s09	82
SwBT 7⅞s12	77¼
SwBT 7⅞s13	80⅝
SwBT 8¼s14	86⅝
SwBT 8.2s82	95⅝
SwBT 9⅞s15	94½
SwBT 8⅛s16	88
SwBT 8⅞s17	86½
SwBT 8⅞s18	91
SwBT 9⅞s19	99⅝
Sperry 6s00	123
SperryF 7⅞s85	90
Squibb 8s85	92⅝
StBra 7⅞s01	83
SOCal 4⅞s83	85¼
SOCal 5⅞s92	75¾
SOCal 7s96	82½
SOCal 8⅞s05	93⅛
StOln 4½s83	85⅞
StOInd 6s97	79
StOln 6s98	73⅝
StOln 9.2s04	97½
StOln 10.4s89	100¼
StOla 8⅞s05	89⅞
StOln 7⅞s07	85½
StdOh 7.6s99	83¾
StdOh 8⅛s00	88⅛
StdOh 6⅛s79	98½
StdOh 7⅛s86	86
StdOh 8⅞s07	87
StPac 12⅞s99	102
StPkg 5⅛s90	52
StPkg 6s90	61¼
StaMut 9s80f	96⅝
StatStB 9s83	95
Stouf 8⅞s86	89
SterlBn 6½s90	68
Stokly 8s98	85⅝
StorBr 4½s86	140
Suave 5s97	49
SunCh 11⅞s96	101

Bonds	Last Price
SunCo 9.15s06	97⅛
SunOil 4⅞s86	83⅞
SunOil 8½s00	89½
Sunbe 5⅞s92	75½
Sundstr 5s93	95⅛
Sundh 6⅞s87	111
Suire 6⅛s82	85⅛
SybrH 4⅞s87	79⅝
TRE 9⅞s02	137
TeleNH 6s94	55½
TolleyI 8⅞s97	81¼
Tandy 10s94	95½
Tandy 10s91	95⅛
Tandy 6⅞s80	100
Tapp 5⅞s94	65
Teledy 6⅞s92	88⅝
Teledy 7s97	75⅞
Teledy 10s04	95⅞
Telex 9s96	78⅞
Telex 11⅞s96	96⅝
Tenco 6⅞s92	133½
Tenco 7s93	78
Tenco 8⅛s91	93⅝
Tenco 9⅞s00	98½
TVA 7s97	78⅞
TVA 7s97r	79⅞
TV 7.35s97B	82
TV 7.35s97Br	81⅛
TV 7.35s97C	81⅝
TVA 7.4s97	81½
TVA 7.4s97r	81⅛
TV 7.35s98A	81¼
TV 7.35s98Br	81½
TV 7⅞s98C	83⅝
TV 7⅞s98Cr	84⅝
TVA 7.7s98	83⅛
TVA 8.05s99	86⅜
TVA 8.05s99r	87⅝
Tesoro 5⅛s89	103
Texaco 5⅞s97	73⅞
Texco 7⅞s01	85
Texco 8⅞s05	92½
Texco 8⅛s06	96⅝
TxCBn 8⅞s85	94⅛
TxCo 7⅞s83	87⅝
TxGst 8⅞s84	94
TxInd 7⅞s92	78⅛
TxInst 11⅞s old	93
TxInst 11⅞s new	91
TxOG 9s98	95⅛
TexaB 8⅞s82	87
Textl 4⅞s96	38⅛
Txtrn 5⅞s92	80
Txtrn 8⅞s00	96⅛
TolEd 9s00	95⅝
TolEd 7⅞s02	74½
TolEd 8s03	79
TolEd 10s82	96
TolEd 9.35s85	96⅝
Trane 4s92	73⅛
TWA 4s92	49⅛
TWA 5s94	50⅛
TWA 10s85	97
TWA 11s86	98⅛
Trans 9⅞s83	97
TranF 7⅞s91	85⅛
TranF 8⅛s01	91⅝
TranF 9⅛s87	93⅞
TranF 9⅞s09	98
TrGPL 8⅞s00	89⅝
TrGPL 9⅞s98	95
TrGPL 9⅞s86	96½
Trvlr 8.7s95	92
TriSM 7s82f	57½
TriSM 7⅞s80f	95⅝
TCFox 10⅞s98	93⅛
UGI 11s90	103
UNC 12s98	100
UTCrd 8⅞s02	77⅛
UVInd 5⅞s95	91⅛
UVInd 9⅞s87	98
UBk 7.35s01	74
UCarb 5.3s97	77½
UCarb 8⅞s85	89
UCarb 9⅞s86	97
UCarb 9.35s09	96½
UnCa 7⅞s97	76
UnCp 6s88	72
UnCp 7s89	88
UnEl 10⅞s05	100
UnEl 8⅞s06	84⅛
UnEl 8⅞s07	86⅝
UOBC [illegible]	[illegible]
UOBC [illegible]	[illegible]
UOBC [illegible]	[illegible]

Bonds	Last Price
UOBC 8⅞s85	92⅞
UPac 4⅞s99	248½
UPac 8.8s83	95¼
Uniryl 5⅞s96	51½
UnAL 8s81	70
UnAL 4⅞s92	58
UBrnd 7⅞s88	72
UBrnd 5⅞s94	53⅝
UBrnd 9⅞s98	79
UtdFn [illegible]	89
UGsP 5⅞s82	99⅝
UGsP 8⅞s87	90⅛
UGsP 10⅞s80	98⅝
UGsP 9⅞s98	97
UGsP 9⅞s84	96
UGsP 10⅞s89	99⅝
UJer 7⅞s97	76⅝
USGy 4⅞s91	64⅝
USHo 5⅞s96	78
USHo 10s87	97
USBO 7⅞s02	77½
USBO 6⅞s80	96⅛
USPlC 8s96	87½
USRB 5⅞s85	60⅛
USSti 4s83	82⅝
USSti 4⅞s96	78
USSti 4⅞s96	62⅞
USSti 7⅞s01	85
USSti 5⅛s83	67⅛
UnTec 4⅞s86	64
UnTec 5s81	67
UnTec 4⅞s92	59⅝
UnTec 9s85	96⅝
UnTec 9⅞s80	102
UnTec 9.45s80	99⅞
UnUtl 5s83	77
Univar 9⅞s99	92½
UpJhn 8⅞s85	94⅝
USLIF 9⅞s85	97⅛
UtaP 10⅞s83	100
UtaP 10⅞s05	98⅝
UtaP 8⅞s05	84
UtaP 8⅞s07	86
UtaP 8⅞s07	86
UtaP 9⅞s08	96½
UtaP 10⅞s07	100
Verex 4⅞s92	78⅛
VerP 9⅞s98	94
VerP 8⅞s98	92
VaEP 2⅞s80	94
VaEP 3⅞s86	70
VaRy 6s2008	62⅝
Vouch 6⅞s88	72⅛
WachE 6⅞s88	88⅝
Walter 5⅞s91	96
WalLJ 5⅞s91	88
WalLJ 9⅞s96	93½
WarC 9⅞s96	89⅝
WarL 8.2s88	92⅝
WarL 8⅞s07	93
Wean 5⅛s93	63⅝
Wean 5½s93	62⅝
WellF 7⅞s97	75½
WellF 8.6s02	88
WellF 9.55s85	98⅛
WsPtP 7⅞s80	94½
WnAcc 9⅞s79	99 1-32

Bonds	Last Price
WAirL 5⅛s93	
WAirL 10s84	
WAu 7.85s98	
WBnc 7⅛s84	
WCNA 10⅞s97	
WCNA 10.7s98	
WElec 8⅞s95	
WPI 10s81	
WUC 5¼s97	
WUC 10⅞s97	
WUTI 5¼s87	
WUTI 8⅞s89	
WUTI 8s92	
WUTI 8.45s96	
WUTI 7.9s97	
WUTI 12⅞s81	
WUTI 10s85	
WstC 7.4s97	
WstsE 5⅞s92	
WstsE 8⅞s85	
Weyh 5.2s91	
Weyh 7.65s94	
Weyh 8.9s04	
Weyh 8s85	
WhBC 5⅞s97	
WhMt 5⅞s93	
WhMt 7⅞s92	
Whitkr 4⅞s88	
Whitkr 10s88	
Whitkr 9⅞s93	
Whitkr 10s96	
Wicks 5⅞s94	
Wicks 9s99	
Wicks 8⅞s97	
WittR 4½s92	
Wms 10⅞s83	
Wms 9.40s96	
WilsFd 7⅞s97	
WilsFd 9⅞s84	
WilsFd 8⅞s07	
WisG 10⅞s95	
WisTl 7⅞s09	
WiscTl 8s14	
WiscTl 9⅞s16	
Witco 4½s93	
Woml 5⅛s94	
Woolw 7⅞s96	
Woolw 9s99	
WdAir 10s93	
WdAir 11⅞s94	
WylLb 5⅛s88	
Wyly 7⅞s95f	
Xerox 6s95	
Xerox 8.2s82	
Xerox 8⅞s99	
YngtS 4½s90	
YngtS 10⅞s00	
YngtS 9⅞s01	
Zapt 4⅞s88B	
Zapt 4⅞s88	
Zapt 4⅞s88C	
Zapt 10⅞s01	
Zapt 10⅞s97	
ZapOff 7⅞s85	
Zayre 5⅞s94	
Zayre 8⅞s96	
Zurn 5⅞s94	

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Last Price
Austl 5⅞s80a	92¾
Aus 5½s82Ja	96
Austla 6½s82	94½
Austla 5⅞s85	92¼
Austl 8.45s88	98
Austla 8⅞s83	95¼
Austla 8⅛s81	94½
Austla 8⅞s86	96
Austla 8⅞s83	93⅛
Austla 9s96	93
Austria 7.8s84	90½
Brazil 9s82	91
Caisse 9⅞s80	98⅛
Caisse 8⅞s84	95
Caisse 7.9s81	94
Czec 6s80mf	40
Eurofm 9s82	96
EurCS 8⅞s83	92¾
EurCS 8⅞s80	95
EurCS 8⅞s84	91¼
EurCS 8⅞s86	90½
EurCS 9⅞s89	97
Eurlnv 9s82	96½

Bonds	Last Price
Eurln 9s97	
Eurln 8⅞s92	
Eurln 9⅞s95	
Eurln 9⅞s86	
JapnD 8⅛s81	
Mexco 8⅛s97	
Mexco 10s80	
Mexco 10s90	
Mexco 9⅞s81	
NZeal 7½s84	
NipTT 7⅞s81	
NipTT 7⅞s84	
NorgKb 9⅞s88	
Norwy 8⅞s80	94
Nwy 8.85s80	
Norw 8⅛s81M	
Norwy 8⅛s81J	
Norwy 9⅞s84	
SocNC 9⅛s80	
Stkhlm 8⅞s92	
Swed 8⅞s87	
Swed 9s97	
Swed 9⅞s98	
Swed 9⅞s86	

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices September 21, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	4.46	4.81
Acorn F	24.61	NL
ADV	12.45	NL
Afuture	15.40	NL
Alpha F	13.99	NL
A BirthT	12.86	13.78
American Funds:		
A Bal	8.77	9.58
Amcp	10.66	11.65
A Mutl	11.56	12.63
An Gth	8.21	8.97
Bond	13.49	14.74
Csh Mg	1.00	NL
Fd Inv	7.61	8.32
Grwth	9.34	10.21
Incom	8.43	9.21
ICA	8.74	9.55
N Pers	7.38	8.07
Wsh Mt	7.28	7.96
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	8.08	8.83
Entrp	7.86	8.59
HI Yld	11.38	12.28
Mun B	23.36	24.52
Tot Ret	8.38	9.16
Ventr	20.56	22.47
Cmstk	9.72	10.62
Eqt Gth	8.81	9.63
Fd Am	8.47	9.26
Harbr	10.11	11.05
Pace	19.20	20.98
Provid	3.86	4.16
A GthFd	7.88	8.50
A Herltg	unavail	
A Ins&Ind	5.39	5.67
A Invest	8.59	NL
A Invinc	12.38	NL
A NtGth	4.13	4.51
Amway	9.34	9.99
A OptEq	unavail	
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	8.21	8.92
Incom	4.59	4.99
Stock	6.87	7.51
BLCGt	14.17	15.49
Babs Inc	1.62	NL
Babs Inv	18.98	NL
Beac Gth	10.27	NL
Beac Hill	18.29	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	9.84	9.86
101 Fd	10.36	NL
Berk Cap	8.91	9.74
Bondstk	6.27	6.85
Bost Fnd	9.95	10.87
Bull&Bear Gp:		
Capm	9.72	NL
Capit S	9.07	NL
Golcnd	8.23	NL
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	14.78	16.15
Candn	9.25	10.11
Divid	2.96	3.24
Month	13.12	14.34
NI WS	9.57	10.46
NY Vn	14.75	16.12
Csh RsM	1.00	NL
Cap Pres	1.00	NL
Cent CC	1.00	NL
Cnt Shs	12.89	13.90
Ch HIYd	11.66	12.50
Chart Fd	16.99	18.57
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.26	7.93
Front	5.57	6.09
Share	7.70	8.42
Specl	7.83	8.56
Chp Dir	14.61	NL
Chem Fd	8.31	9.09
Colonial Funds:		
Sen Sec	8.69	9.50
Fund	10.02	10.95
Grwth	5.70	6.23
Incom	7.93	8.67
Optn	10.92	11.93
Tax Mg	14.04	15.34
Colu Gth	21.08	NL
Cwlth AB	1.05	1.14
Cwlth CD	1.48	1.60
Comp Bd	unavail	
Comp Fd	unavail	
Concord	17.21	NL
Connecticut Genl:		
Fund	12.21	13.20
Incom	7.62	8.24
Mun Bd	9.43	10.19
Cons Inv	10.42	11.12
Constel G	11.17	NL
Cont Mut	6.95	NL
CvYld Se	12.16	13.01
Ctry Cap	12.58	13.60
Dly Cash	1.00	NL
Dlylncm	1.00	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	13.64	14.91
Delaw	12.86	14.05
Delch	8.66	9.46
Tx Fre	9.85	9.48
Delta	6.44	7.04
Csh Rs	1.00	NL
Dir Cap	3.30	NL
DodCx Bl	23.28	NL
DodCx St	18.14	NL
Drex Bur	12.02	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	13.88	15.17
Levge	20.22	22.10
Liq As	1.00	NL
MM Sec	1.00	NL
N Nine	8.39	NL
Spl Inc	7.34	NL
Tax Ex	14.63	NL
Thrd C	18.22	NL
Eagl Gth	10.11	11.05
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.91	8.61
Fours	8.48	NL
Grwth	13.16	14.19
Incom	5.54	5.97
Specl	9.35	10.08

	Bid	Ask
Stock	10.03	10.96
Edsn Gd	10.02	NL
Elfun Tr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elfun Tx	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evrgrn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfld	11.80	12.80
Fam BG	11.84	12.96
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.24	8.81
Hi Icm	13.39	14.32
May M	.99	NL
MMM	1.00	NL
Optn	13.28	14.15
Tx Fre	11.91	NL
US Gvt	8.79	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Aggrs	9.47	NL
Bond	7.92	NL
Capit	9.89	NL
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Contfd	11.96	NL
Dly Inc	1.00	NL
Dstny	9.98	
Eq Inc	20.67	NL
Magel	47.16	NL
Mun Bd	9.39	NL
Fidel	17.52	NL
Hi Yld	14.16	NL
Li Mun	9.15	NL
Purtn	10.89	NL
Salem	6.31	NL
Thrift	9.67	NL
Trend	28.51	NL
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	6.40	NL
Indust	4.65	NL
Incom	8.00	NL
Fst Investors:		
Bnd Ap	14.94	16.11
Csh Mg	1.00	
Disco	8.29	9.06
Grwth	8.88	9.70
Incom	7.97	8.71
Optn	6.78	7.31
Stock	8.23	8.99
FstMtl A	9.71	NL
FstMtl Di	.91	NL
Fst Var	18.00	NL
44Wall	16.69	NL
Fnd Gth	4.47	4.89
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.94	6.49
Incom	13.22	14.45
Mutul	8.50	9.29
Specl	13.97	15.27
Franklin Group:		
Brown	4.18	4.57
DNTC	10.47	11.29
Grwth	6.92	7.46
Utils	4.59	4.95
Incom	1.99	2.15
US Gov	8.91	9.61
Capit	5.18	5.58
Equit	4.57	4.93
Lq Asst	1.00	NL
Fundpk	5.77	5.86
Funds Inc:		
Cmrce	8.42	NL
Currnl	1.00	NL
Ind Tr	11.48	11.77
Pilot	9.41	NL
GTPac	12.93	NL
Gate Op	15.73	NL
GE S&S	30.33	NL
Gen Sec	12.40	NL
Gradisn	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	26.48	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.62	5.05
Grwth	8.24	9.01
Incom	7.11	NL
Hart Gth	20.30	NL
Hart Lev	13.47	NL
High Yld	10.98	11.66
Holdg Tr	1.80	NL
Hor Mon	16.89	18.26
INA HIY	11.25	12.06
ISI Group:		
Grwth	5.99	6.55
Incom	3.79	4.14
Trst Sh	11.83	12.93
TrPa Sh	3.19	
Industry	unavail	
Intrcap	1.00	NL
Int Invst	17.88	19.45
Inv Guid	11.55	NL
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inv Bos	10.37	11.18
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.38	5.57
IDS Csh	1.00	NL
IDS Grt	7.58	8.24
IDS HIYld	4.87	5.08
IDS ndT	6.52	7.09
Mutl	9.39	10.20
Prog	4.01	4.36
Tax Ex	4.57	4.76
Stock	20.21	21.97
Select	8.60	9.25
Var Py	8.17	8.88
Inv Resh	6.95	7.61
Istel	28.82	29.71
Ivy Fd	7.89	NL
JP Grth	11.39	12.38
Janus	22.56	NL
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.10	18.59
Grwth	7.58	8.21
Balan	8.71	9.47
Tax Ex	13.54	14.72
Johnstn	23.26	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incom	9.93	10.56
Grow	11.21	12.25
HI Yld	11.00	11.80
Mny M	1.00	NL
Mun B	10.03	10.53
Optn	13.38	14.57
Summ	16.26	17.77
Tech	10.67	11.44
Tot Rt	11.65	12.73
Keystone Funds:		
Liq Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	unavail	
Cus B2	18.62	20.34
Cus B4	7.89	8.62
Cus K1	7.42	8.11
Cus K2	5.76	6.29
Cus S1	19.57	21.41

	Bid	Ask
Cus S3	9.74	10.64
Cus S4	6.37	6.96
Intntl	3.92	4.28
Lexington Grp:		
CrLdr	14.07	15.41
Grow	15.28	16.70
Incom	9.60	NL
Resh	17.38	18.99
Life Ins	11.56	12.63
Liq Cap	1.00	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	15.68	NL
Mut	14.01	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	8.52	9.19
Bnd db	10.46	11.43
Dev Gt	13.73	15.01
Incom	3.07	3.32
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	11.00	12.02
Incom	8.84	9.66
Muni	9.28	10.14
US Gov	9.15	10.00
May Mk	1.00	NL
Massachusetts Co:		
Freed	8.97	9.80
Indep	10.50	11.48
Mass	11.56	12.63
Incm	13.79	15.07
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.33	12.22
MIG	10.49	11.31
MID	14.67	15.82
MCD	11.74	12.66
MFD	17.14	18.48
MFB	14.34	15.46
MMB	9.26	9.72
MFH	7.40	7.98
MCM	1.00	NL
Mathers	16.95	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	11.49	11.97
Capit	16.56	17.25
Equ Bd	10.81	10.43
Hi Inc	9.48	9.88
Muni	9.81	9.39
Rd Ast	1.00	NL
Spl Val	10.34	10.77
Mid AM	6.02	6.58
Mnymrt	1.00	NL
MONY F	10.33	11.29
MSB Fd	16.34	NL
Mut Ben	9.79	10.70
MIF Fd	8.19	8.85
MIF Gth	4.94	5.35
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.86	11.58
Grwth	4.33	4.71
Incom	9.38	10.11
Tx Fre	14.07	15.29
Mut Shr	42.16	NL
Nat Avia	35.13	NL
Nat Ind	13.99	NL
Nat Securities:		
Balan	10.11	10.90
Bond	4.26	4.59
Divid	4.80	5.18
Grwth	6.29	6.78
Pretd	7.00	7.55
Incom	6.00	6.47
Lq Rsv	1.00	NL
Stock	9.14	9.85
Tax Ex	11.38	12.11
NELife Fund:		
Equit	20.32	22.08
Grwth	13.58	14.76
Incom	12.66	13.76
Ret Eq	17.87	19.42
Csh Mg	10.00	NL
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	18.46	NL
Guard	32.68	NL
Lbrty	4.59	NL
Manht	3.19	NL
Partn	14.41	NL
Schus	12.13	NL
New Wld	12.63	NL
Newt Gr	15.25	NL
Newt Inc	9.04	NL
Nichols	13.31	NL
Nomura	9.24	9.94
Noreast	13.08	NL
Nuveen	9.28	9.72
Omega	14.45	14.57
One Wm	17.37	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.54	8.24
HI Yld	22.83	24.49
Inc Bos	8.48	9.27
Monet	1.00	NL
Optn	22.96	25.09
Specl	16.21	17.72
Tx Fre	9.44	NL
AIM	14.19	15.41
Time	12.99	14.20
OTC Sec	22.41	24.36
Param M	11.18	12.22
Penn Sq	8.24	NL
Penn Mu	6.88	NL
Philo	9.15	10.00
Phoe Cap	9.73	10.63
Phoen Fd	9.59	10.48
Pilgrim Grp:		
Plig Fd	14.39	15.61
Mag C	4.10	4.42
Mag In	8.77	9.46
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	17.24	19.39
II Inc	11.07	12.12
Plan Inv	14.33	NL
Pilgrim	12.91	14.11
Plirmd	14.49	15.84
Price Funds:		
Grwth	12.30	NL
Incom	9.45	NL
N Era	15.33	NL
N Horiz	11.96	NL
Prime	9.59	NL
Tx Fre	9.59	NL
Pro Fund	8.21	NL
Pro Inc	8.87	NL
Pru SIP	11.59	12.67
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	12.56	13.73
Dly Dv	1.00	NL
Int Eq	14.13	15.44
Georg	14.17	15.49
Grwth	12.08	13.11

	Bid	Ask
Hi Yld	17.66	
Incom	7.16	
Invest	8.32	
Optn	13.82	
Tax Ex	21.77	
Vista	14.59	
Voyag	12.21	
Rainbw	3.06	
Reserve	1.00	
Revere	4.78	
Safec Eqt	11.23	
Safec Gth	13.86	
StP Cap	10.14	
StP Gth	11.31	
Scudder Funds:		
Cashin	1.00	
Com St	12.13	
Incom	13.15	
Intl Fd	15.78	
Man R	9.96	
MMB	9.60	
Specl	37.16	
Security Funds:		
Bond	9.28	
Equty	5.51	
Invest	8.37	
Ultra	14.07	
Selected Funds:		
Am Shs	7.18	
Spl Shs	14.92	
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.88	
Balan	7.72	
Com S	12.72	
Grwth	10.38	
Sequoia	24.88	
Sentry	17.08	
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	27.04	
Incom	18.35	
Invest	12.73	
ShearDv	1.00	
Sierra Gt	12.44	
Sherm D	26.96	
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	12.17	
Invest	11.22	
Trust	9.27	
Vent	9.48	
SB Eqty	12.46	
SB I&Gr	14.46	
SoGen In	13.47	
Sw Invs	8.79	
SwInInc	5.23	
Sover In	13.02	
State Bond Grp:		
Com St	4.86	
Divers	5.22	
Progrs	5.40	
StFrm Gt	8.13	
StFrm Bl	11.79	
St Street	56.80	
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.84	
Assoc	1.07	
Invest	1.32	
Ocean	7.48	
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	19.37	
Csh Rs	1.00	
Cap Op	14.13	
Stock	14.63	
Strat Gth	20.31	
Survey	11.57	
Tax Mgd	20.28	
Tmpl Gt	6.60	
Tmpl W	15.56	
Temp Inv	1.00	
Trns Cap	8.84	
Trns Inv	9.30	
Trav Eq	13.32	
Tudr Hd	7.39	
TwnC Gt	7.69	
TwnC Sel	9.66	
USAA Gt	9.11	
USAA Inc	10.45	
Unl Accu	4.68	
Unif Mut	9.25	
Uni Cash	1.00	
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	12.11	
Nat Inv	7.75	
U-Cap	16.83	
Un Inc	11.85	
United Funds:		
Accm	7.31	
Bond	6.59	
Cont Gr	10.49	
Cont Inc	9.77	
Incom	9.74	
Muni	9.14	
Scien	7.45	
Vang	7.46	
Utd Svcs	3.41	
Value Line Fd:		
Fund	11.55	
Incom	8.58	
Lev Gt	17.59	
Spl Sit	7.26	
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	12.47	
Invest	7.68	
Comm	7.63	
Specl	12.65	
Vanguard Group:		
Expir	17.84	
Fl Idx	15.30	
Ivest	10.25	
Morg	9.24	
W HiYld	12.11	
W Shrt	14.81	
W Ifrm	13.60	
W Long	13.26	
Wellsl	12.15	
Wellin	9.82	
West IG	8.73	
West HY	10.16	
Wh M/M	1.00	
Windsr	11.58	
Varied	unavail	
WdSt G	7.47	
Weln Eq	21.50	
Wisc Inc	4.51	
Wood Struthers:		
deVeg	37.64	
Neuw	10.62	
Pine	11.40	

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

Baybanks	34	34½
Cleveland Trust Co.	35½	36½
Detroit Bank Corporation	27	29¼
Fidelcor Inc.	12¾	12¾
First Md. Bncp.	24½	25½
First Nat. Cinn.	28½	29½
Girard Company	27½	28¼
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.	23	24
Lincoln First Banks	24¾	25½
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	30¾	31¼
Nat. City Corporation	45½	46¼
New England Merch. Boston	23½	24
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	31¾	31⅞
Pitts Nat. Bank	43½	44¼
Prov. Nat. Corp.	28¼	29
Shawmut Ass. Boston	37¾	38¼
Sta Str. Bank Boston	24¾	25¾
U.S. Trust New York	23¾	24¾
Un Va Bankshares	26¼	26¾
Virginia Nat Bnksh.	15¾	16¼

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Ask	Yld
9-27-1979	10.02	9.62	9.76
10-4	9.97	9.61	9.77
10-11	10.04	9.66	9.89
10-16	9.95	9.61	9.80
10-18	10.04	9.68	9.88
10-25	10.01	9.67	9.88
11-1	10.08	9.86	10.10
11-8	10.08	9.88	10.14
11-13	10.09	9.89	10.17
11-15	10.09	9.91	10.19
11-23	10.12	9.94	10.24
11-29	10.12	9.94	10.26
12-6	10.12	9.98	10.33
12-11	10.12	9.98	10.34
12-13	10.22	10.01	10.38
12-20	10.10	10.06	10.45
12-27	10.11	9.97	10.38
1-3-1980	10.14	9.98	10.41
1-8	10.14	9.98	10.42
1-10	10.14	9.98	10.43
1-17	10.13	10.05	10.52
1-24	10.12	10.06	10.55
1-31	10.13	9.97	10.48
2-5	10.15	10.01	10.53
2-7	10.10	9.94	10.47
2-14	10.10	9.94	10.49
2-21	10.10	9.96	10.53
2-28	10.11	9.97	10.57
3-4	10.12	10.00	10.64
3-6	10.08	9.98	10.63
3-13	10.08	10.04	10.74
3-20	10.19	10.15	10.86
4-1	10.13	10.01	10.72
4-29	10.13	10.01	10.74
5-27	10.10	9.98	10.74
6-24	10.07	9.97	10.77
7-22	10.03	9.93	10.81
8-19	9.95	9.83	10.73
9-16	9.82	9.78	10.73

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Sept. 21, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
TubosMexs	1,980,700	10⅞	7⅜	10⅛	+2⅝
DomePetros	917,600	45⅝	41⅛	44⅝	+⅜
IntrCtyGas	821,200	17⅛	13¾	16⅛	+2⅝
GulfCana	808,600	90½	80⅝	86¾	+¾
McCullOil	694,200	8⅝	7⅝	8½	+¼
DomsonOil	616,500	14⅝	11⅜	14⅛	+2
BowValley	555,400	37	33½	34⅝	—1⅛
WainocOil	444,200	34⅞	24⅞	33½	+8⅛
GntYellowk	426,700	12⅝	10	12	+2⅝
FedResrcs	423,800	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	—⅛

Volume: 29,090,000 shares
Year to Date: 757,940,000 shares
Issues traded in: 993
Advances: 358 ; declines: 450 ; unchanged: 185
New Highs: 89 ; new lows: 31

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Saudi Arabian Agriculture and Dairy Company

SR50,000,000
7 Year Term Loan

SR70,000,000
Letter of Credit

The Saudi Investment Banking Corporation, Riyadh

Gulf International Bank, Bahrain

Saudi International Bank
Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami Limited, London

Banque du Caire, Jeddah

Al Saudi Banque, Bahrain

Agent Bank

The Saudi Investment Banking Corporation

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
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Page 17 Monday, September 24, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

[E]uromart Unscathed [B]y Tumbling Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz

[PAR]IS, Sept. 23 (IHT) — The [dollar be]came unhinged last week, [slippin]g below 1.80 Deutsche marks [— a l]evel widely perceived to have [been] the dollar's targeted floor [since] last November's rescue opera[tion.]

[Exp]erts on both sides of the At[lantic] agreed that targets are not [meant] to be kept. "They are not [cast i]n stone," a senior U.S. [foreig]n-exchange expert said with a [...]

[U.S.] officials were telling anyone [who w]ould listen that the dollar is [funda]mentally a strong currency. [Anth]ony Solomon, the undersecre[tary o]f the Treasury for monetary [affairs], told Reuters that the curren[cy mo]vements were a sign of up[ward] pressure on the mark rather [than o]f a general weakness of the [dollar.]

[...] forecast that the U.S. infla[tion ra]te would be less than 10 per[cent b]y the end of the year and that [the cur]rent-account deficit this year [would] total about $4 billion, down [from] $14 billion last year and sub[stantia]lly below the near $7 billion [t]he administration had been [predic]ting until recently.

[The] key measure of international [stand]ing ought to be "in signifi[cant s]urplus next year," said Henry [Walli]ch, a Federal Reserve gover[nor, in] a telephone interview.

View in Europe

[How]ever, the view in Europe was [that th]e double-digit U.S. inflation [ha]d finally caught up with the [dollar.] The dollar had remained rel[atively] stable on the foreign-ex[change] market while its purchasing [power] was being eroded. "The real [value o]f the dollar was falling," said [Hans] Krul, managing director of [Bank] Occidental, a Geneva in[vestme]nt firm, "while its nominal [value] was rising."

Treasury Secretary William Miller told a bankers' meeting in Washington, the dollar's trade-weighted exchange rate is still 5 percent above the level of last Nov. 1, when the administration launched its multibillion-dollar rescue package.

The suddenness and size of the move against the dollar caught most people by surprise. Many analysts believe the trigger was the narrow 4-3 vote by the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors approving last week's half-point hike in the discount rate to 11 percent. The bare majority was taken as a sign that Washington does not have the resolve to sit through a widening recession and rising unemployment in order to beat back inflation.

In all, educated estimates put official intervention in the final two days of last week well in excess of $2 billion.

The key question now, senior dealers report, is not so much where the new dollar-mark floor rate is, but rather how it gets there. At issue is the commitment that the leading central banks made last November to keep rate movements in check.

"We don't intend to allow a runaway situation," Mr. Wallich asserted. "We don't peg rates; we've never pegged." The level of 1.80 DM to the dollar "may have had a psychological significance for the market, but it wasn't a pegged level," he insisted. "There's been intervention. Since last November, more intervention than before. But if the market moves strongly, it moves."

For a number of bankers, there was a sweet logic to the week's events: With Washington arguing with Bonn about how tight a monetary policy West Germany ought to be pursuing, a de facto revaluation of the mark accomplishes about as much on the anti-inflation front — notably through a reduction in import prices of oil and other dollar-priced raw materials — as another notch higher in interest rates.

To complete the action, dealers believe, West Germany ought to revalue the mark against other key European monies within the European Monetary System. However, Common Market finance ministers declared last week that there would be no parity changes at present within the EMS.

Suggestions that Washington and Bonn had agreed to such a trade-off at last weekend's secret meeting in Paris of finance ministers and central bankers from five leading Western nations were denied by senior officials in both capitals.

Meanwhile, many market experts believe that officials will attempt to set a new floor target of 1.75 to 1.76 DM to the dollar, holding the mark's revaluation to about 2.8 percent.

Surprisingly, the week's events had little impact on the Eurobond market. Prices on dollar-denominated issues were marked down by about an eighth of a point Friday.

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 1)

Euromarket: Bid to Buoy Dollar Largely Self-Defeating for U.S.

PARIS, Sept. 23 (IHT) — Attempts to influence the Euromarket can be exercises in frustration.

Late last year, in an effort to buoy the dollar, U.S. authorities made it more attractive for U.S. banks to repatriate Eurodollars by dropping reserve requirements on funds borrowed abroad and at the same time increased reserve requirements on funds raised through large domestic certificates of deposit.

The aim was to spur demand for Eurodollars and thereby push Eurodollar interest rates up in the hope that these would attract funds out of West German marks and Swiss francs and thus help buoy the dollar on the foreign exchange market. At the same time, the cash temporarily withdrawn from the Eurodollar pool by the U.S. banks would reduce the amount of dollars that might be used to speculate against the currency in the foreign exchange market.

But the move was apparently largely self-defeating. In its latest report for the first quarter, the Bank for International Settlements, the Euromarket's official tally keeper, reports that the U.S. move did spur "a substantial absorption of funds" with U.S. banks taking up $7.8 billion from the Euromarket.

However, the U.S. move completely negated itself by causing about $9 billion of non-bank funds to flow out of the United States — attracted by the higher return to be earned on Eurodollar deposits than on comparable domestic instruments. Investors were able to earn 60 basis points (100 basis points equal 1 percentage point) more through the Euromarket as a result of the increase in rates, double the year-earlier premium of 30 basis points, the BIS notes.

'Marginal Support'

"This was an operation strictly designed to add some very marginal support to the dollar," explained Federal Reserve Governor Henry Wallich in a telephone interview. "One knows that if something happens to raise interest rates in the Euromarket money will flow in, that's how the market operates. But money will be flowing in from two sides: from the dollar side and the non-dollar, or DM [Deutsche mark] side. It's the flowing from the DM that one likes to see," he said, adding that "the other doesn't help."

Overall, the BIS says one of the outstanding features of the first quarter were the large transfers of non-bank funds and official funds from banks

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 1)

Oil Discovery Sparks Gains on N.Y. Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT) — The stock market last week defied such traditional negatives as record gold prices, a record prime-lending rate and a faltering dollar to push ahead briskly. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 14.84 points to close at 893.94.

The keynote session was Thursday, when the blue-chip Dow jumped more than 17 points to mark its best advance since last November and to reach its highest level in more than 11 months.

Analysts liked what they saw in that session on the New York Stock Exchange, as international oil stocks such as Mobil, Gulf Oil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California boomed.

Smaller exploration issues shared in the broad advance and the American Stock Exchange's market value index, its chockablock roster with Canadian-based oil producers, posted a record of its own.

Perked by Oil Find

Sending the stock market into high gear Thursday was excitement over an oil discovery off the coast of Newfoundland, the eastern Canadian province that is estimated to contain vast offshore reserves of petroleum.

Wall Street's oil rush cooled off somewhat Friday, when the find by Chevron Standard Ltd., a unit of Standard of California, was placed in perspective. Government officials said it was too soon to know if the well had potential commercial value.

Meanwhile, Chevron said that it is drilling deeper for further tests. For their part, some oil industry analysts said they remain encouraged over prospects for the Newfoundland discovery. Partners in the well include Mobil, Columbia Gas System and Gulf Canada.

While oil and selected stocks generally performed handsomely, the most widely-owned issue in the United States traded below 55 during the week to register its lowest price since 1976. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company noted that its margin of earnings improvement narrowed in each of the last four quarters.

'Basically Firm'

The Dow industrials last week reached their highest level since Oct. 13, 1978, when the average closed at 897.09.

Surveying the market charts, Paul Mangels, a technical analyst at Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, observed: "The stock market is basically firm and we see continuing strength."

Howard Silverman, managing partner of Gruntal & Co., said that he remains "very positive" over prospects for stocks. He anticipates, furthermore, that Big Board volume later this year could run as high as 65 million to 70 million shares daily. (Turnover reached 45.1 million shares Thursday and 52.4 million Friday, marking the fifth heaviest trading session on record.)

"I believe a new psychology is taking hold in the market — namely, that common stocks can offer refuge in an economic environment when inflation continues high and the value of paper currency depreciates," he stated. "What happened on Thursday, I think, is a forerunner of market performance in the not-too-distant future."

Further increases in the price of gold would not shake Mr. Silverman from his rationale. "Gold can go up and the stock market can go up," he said. "I think the market is treating gold as a commodity and not as an indicator of economic strength."

The Gruntal partner, in suggesting investment ideas, said the essential condition is to look for companies with prospects for increased profits next year.

His recommendations range from such oil-service companies as Global Marine, Geosource Inc. and Hughes Tool to Varian Associates, Perkin-Elmer, Cabot Corporation, Midland-Ross, Transamerica and Moore McCormack Resources.

World Bank Set to Share Risks on Exchange Rates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ) — The World Bank said today that it will adopt an exchange rate risk-sharing system in mid-1980.

To help equalize the exchange rate risks among its borrowers, the bank said in its annual report that it will use a complicated "currency pooling" method, rather than resorting to different interest rates for various currencies it lends or modifying the bank's existing system for currency allocations when loan disbursements are made.

Over the past decade, the bank it has diversified the sources of its own borrowings in the world's capital markets to help finance its loans to developing countries and in this process has incurred about $16 billion in obligations in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

The proceeds of bank borrowing are used for its own lending program and the World Bank requires its "customers" to assume the exchange rate risks on loans. Developing countries have complained to the World Bank that recent large shifts in currency relationships were imposing uneven burdens on them and have increased their debt service obligations, both in terms of their own currencies and in U.S. dollars.

The World Bank said the currency pooling system "would assure the equalization among borrowers of the currency risks exposure on all loans in the system." A World Bank official has said that the risk-sharing system would apply only to newly-authorized credits, not to outstanding loans.

Commodities

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ) — Grain and soybean futures closed mostly lower Friday on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Trading was uneventual as traders anticipated a pickup in harvesting activity over the weekend and an eventual increase in cash grain sales as farmers clear space for newly harvested crops.

An Agriculture Department report that domestic soybean supplies had risen 7 percent since last year to 173 million bushels as of Sept. 1 reflected larger stocks than expected and encouraged some selling.

There was uncertainty in the market about what to expect from Brazil on world soybean and soybean product markets over the next few months. The world's second largest soybean producer reportedly may need to import soybean oil by December.

At the close, soybeans were 2 to 2½ cents lower, November $7.24; wheat was 2¼ cents lower to 1¾ cents higher, December $4.49¾; corn was ¾ to 1½ cents lower, December $2.80; and oats were 1¾ to 2 cents lower, December $1.56½.

4 Die in U.S. Air Crash

MIRAMAR, Fla., Sept. 23 (AP) — Four persons were killed today when a light plane burned and crashed in a residential area of Mirarar.

Over-Counter Market

[NEW Y]ORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter [g]iving the high, low, and last bid prices [for the w]eek with the net change from the previ[ous wee]k's last bid prices. All quotations sup[plied by] the National Association of Securities [Dealers] Inc. are not actual transactions but are [repr]esentative interdealer prices of which these [securitie]s could have been sold. Prices do not in[clude ret]ail markup, markdown or commission. [...] supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[...]s	204	7½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
	174	8	7	7	— ½
[...].04e	42	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
	434	4 11-16	4¼	4 11-16	+5-16
	158	6	6	6	
[...]1	329	15-16	⅞	⅞	
	609	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
[...].24	103	6¼	6	6	
[...].60	27	13	12½	12½	— ¼
	418	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
[...].50	64	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
	272	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
[...]8	919	6	4⅞	5	— ⅞
	x2896	34¼	28¼	34¼	
	316	3⅜	3	3	— ⅜
	1457	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
	322	7½	7¼	7½	
	176	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
[...].48	34	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
	184	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
[...].10e	2531	7⅛	6½	7¼	+ ⅞
	2400	7½	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
	2569	1	15-16	1	
[...]1.32	110	23½	23½	23½	
[...]1.40	32	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
[...]1e	48	22¼	20½	20½	—1⅜
[...]1.40	1132	30¼	29⅝	30¼	
[...]1.20	347	28⅛	27½	27½	— ½
[...].25e	82	34⅝	34	34	—2⅝
	305	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
[...].36	158	4⅜	4 5-16	4 5-16	—1-16
[...]1.20	196	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
[...]1	320	3⅛	2¾	3	— ⅛
[...]90b	65	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
[...]8	155	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
	142	11-16	11-16	11-16	
[...].37e	86	14¼	14½	14½	
	2918	1 13-16	1 23-32	1 23-32	—3-32
[...].20e	34	17¼	17¼	17¼	
	4948	1 5-16	1⅛	1 5-16	+3-16
	1028	34½	31⅞	34½	+ ½
	1080	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—3-16
	1529	1 1-16	⅞	1 1-16	+ ⅛
[...]s.30	37	7¼	7¼	7¼	
[...].16	41	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
[...].40	616	9¼	9	9⅛	
[...].36b	385	15	14¼	14¾	— ½
[...]57r	56	24¼	24	24	
[...]10	15	9¼	9¼	9¼	
[...].90	76	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
[...]04	871	30½	28⅝	30	+1¼
[...]1.24	143	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
[...]2e	224	6⅜	6 3-16	6 3-16	—3-16
[...]8	2032	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
[...].18b	123	8	7½	7⅛	— ¼
	415	1⅜	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
[...]d	240	5⅛	4½	4⅞	— ¼
	2068	27¼	24¼	26⅛	—1
[...]1	76	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
[...]42	1964	62	60	61⅞	
	397	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅜
	3114	28½	25	27⅛	+ ⅛
	464	25¼	20½	23⅞	+3¼
[...].52	1082	16½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅞
	282	11½	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅜
	689	2⅞	2½	2⅞	— ⅛
	255	3½	2¾	3¼	— ⅛
	1403	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅞
	987	16¼	14	14¼	—2
[...].20	415	32	31¾	32	
[...]56	14	21½	21½	21½	
	334	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
[...].86	233	20½	19¼	20¼	— ⅜
	133	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
[...]2a	15	55	49	54	+4
	171	4⅛	4	4⅛	
[...].16b	7002	25¼	18⅛	21	+3⅛
[...]18	309	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	542	23	21⅞	23	+ ½
	107	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	471	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
[...]1	2311	10⅞	10	10⅞	+ ⅜
[...]4e	3844	8 7-16	8	8 13-32	+15-32
[...]3.23e	948	48½	45⅞	48⅛	+2⅛
[...].88	3709	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	+ ⅜
[...]30	354	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
	596	15-16	29-32	29-32	—3-32
[...]5	158	14¼	14	14½	
	693	1⅛	1	1 1-16	
[...].10	54	10¼	10	10¼	
	126	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
[...].40a	72	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
	1213	26⅞	23½	26⅞	+3⅜
[...]m	297	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
	323	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
	2005	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
	623	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
[...]6b	265	17	16½	16½	— ½
[...].76	268	26¼	26	26¼	
	517	23½	22½	23½	+1
[...].80a	145	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ¼
[...].28	199	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
[...].10	936	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
	561	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
[...]1.44	104	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
[...].28	131	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
[...].80	74	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
	109	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
[...]1.	458	11¾	10	10½	—1⅛
	8	24½	24½	24½	
	710	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ½
	356	31½	27¼	31½	+3
[...].60	118	10½	10¼	10¼	
	266	3	2½	3	
[...]20	236	16	15¼	15⅞	+ ½
	222	35½	33½	35⅛	— ⅛
[...].32	338	24½	21¼	22	—1½
[...]0	133	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ½
	388	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
[...]s	141	6⅜	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
[...].24	206	8	7	8	
[...]1.60s	58	55	51	55	+3½
[...].70	244	26¼	26¼	26	— ½
[...]wi	858	23	22	23	—2¼
[...]1.40b	97	22	21	21½	— ½
[...]1.04	19	16	15¾	16	[illegible]
[...]1b	125	16	16	16	
[...]1.40a	66	41½	41	41	[illegible]

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BanPHE 1.52	49	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
BkBldE 1.06	41	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
BkComp h	51	7	6½	6⅝	— ¼
BkDelw 2.32	50	22½	22	22	— ½
BkomRt 1.05e	381	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
BkSecLf .60	163	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
BkTrSC 1.20b	42	21½	21	21	— ⅛
Bkslowa 1.12b	3	30½	29½	29½	—1
BonloG .70	117	17	16½	17	+ ¼
BarbrGr .80	81	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
Borden 1	83	17¾	17¼	17¾	
BarntBk .92	712	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	
BarrisC .12	367	7½	7	7	— ½
Basco	152	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	— ⅛
BasicES	1457	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
BsRNY	541	2⅜	2 3-16	2 3-16	—3-16
BasicRs g	3130	9⅞	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
BassFin	0	14½	14½	14½	
BasstFr .80a	256	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ½
BayBks 2.50	239	34	33½	34	+ ½
BaylyCp .20	17	14	13½	13½	— ½
BayswRf .05e	123	11	11	11	
BearCrk .32	62	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
BeardOil .08	202	27½	26	27	— ½
BeefBisn	126	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Beelnvlnt	128	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Bekins .12	1004	12⅜	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
Belknap 1	45	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
BenfNat	144	16	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
BentlyL	589	13⅛	12¾	13½	
Berkley .20b	256	15	13⅞	15	+1⅛
BetzLab 1.04	627	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
BevMat .44	311	17½	17	17	— ½
BlbbCo .40e	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Billings	136	17½	16	17½	+ ½
Bio-Gas	4618	1 13-16	1 5-16	1⅝	+ ⅛
BioMd h	235	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
BlomdRf	728	21	18⅝	21	+2⅛
BirdSon 1.60	x137	23½	23	23½	
Blrco 1.60	82	27¼	27	27¼	— ½
BlkHllP 1.80	187	27⅛	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
BlockDr .90	51	14	13⅞	14	
BlueChip .24	150	24¼	23⅜	23⅞	— ½
BluldSp 1.20	x185	21½	20	21½	+1
BlueOG g	153	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
Blyvoor 1.02e	5215	7⅝	7 7-16	7⅝	+5-16
BoatBs 2	x38	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
BobEvn .44	296	22½	21½	22	— ½
Bohemia .64	377	20½	20	20½	+ ¼
BokmRs h	180	21½	20½	21½	
BolorPh .141	53	22	20	21	+2
Bomaln	324	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Bonanza	878	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
Boothloc .02e	219	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
BootheF .50e	51	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
BostonB 1.28	25	19	19	19	
BrasCp	547	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ⅜
Bralorn g.10e	62	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
BrassCft .48	263	15⅜	15½	15½	
Brenco 1.20	x144	42	38⅝	42	+3¼
BroadFn .44	149	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅛
BrockEx	227	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
BrokHill .28r	79	11⅞	11⅛	11½	
BrooksF .32	894	23¼	20⅞	21¾	+1
BrookS 1.40b	110	39½	39	39	— ½
BrkwdHS .34	280	14¼	13½	14⅛	+ ¼
BrwTam	1484	27¼	25⅛	25¼	—2
Bronos .40	298	13¼	12¼	12⅞	— ¼
Buckbee .22e	472	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
BckeySL .60b	297	16	14½	16	+1½
Buckeye .15r	306	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ⅞
Buffels 1.98e	1313	20⅞	19	19⅞	+1⅛
Bldlnv	448	2 3-16	2⅛	2⅛	—1-16
Bunngtn	367	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
Burmh .03e	1324	3½	3⅜	3 13-32	—3-16
BurrupS .16	4108	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
BurtH	3531	3¼	2 11-16	2⅞	—5-16
BMA 1.20	68	31⅜	30⅞	31	— ⅜
ButlerMf 1.10	x197	28⅜	28½	28⅜	
CBTCp 2.20	129	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
CFSCrd .34	475	10⅛	10½	10½	
CPTCp	552	25¾	24½	25⅛	+ ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CoasrNJ	556	17	13	13⅜	—3⅛
CoeNJ wt	290	13	9½	10	—3
CoeNJ un	101	46	35	36½	—10½
Cofelers .68	180	24½	23½	23½	— ¼
ColFtBk 1.08	70	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
ColMlcr	249	18⅜	17⅜	18½	+ ⅜
ColWtSv 3	30	33½	32½	32½	—1
CollonPet	903	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ½
CambMe	101	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
Commir .60	344	64	59	64	+5
Canon	31	13½	13	13⅛	+ ¼
CapEngy	1566	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
CapEn wt	259	2	1⅞	1 15-16	—1-16
CapinAir	233	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅜
Carboln .32	0	29½	29	29½	+ ½
Carolin g	1588	12¾	10¼	12¼	+1⅞
Cascade 1	52	39	35	38	+3
CovnanC	1356	6⅜	6	6	— ⅜
CedarPt 1.10b	253	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
CelinaFn .36	258	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ½
Cencor	65	6¾	6¼	6⅝	— ½
CenBcp 1.75b	172	25⅜	25½	25⅞	+ ½
CnBahSo .80	310	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
CenBkSy .40b	25	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
CnFldBk 1b	48	14¼	14¼	14¼	
CnJerBk .70a	25	10¼	10¼	10½	
CenMtgRt .10e	199	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
CenNtBn .24	653	4⅛	3 15-16	3 15-16	—3-16
CnPenNt 1.08	151	12½	12½	12½	— ½
CnVtPS 1.64	240	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
Centran 2.16	165	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
CentyBk .44b	374	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
CentyOG	950	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+1
Centy21	1570	26⅜	24⅛	26½	+2
ChamMf .84	30	29⅜	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅛
ChmpPr1 .20	485	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
ChmpPd 1	x6	16½	16½	16½	
ChaprlRs	325	10½	9¼	10½	+1
CharRiv .34	22	30½	29½	30½	+ ½
ChrmSh .16	x1188	10	9⅝	9½	— ½
ChatDeV	40	6½	5½	5½	—1
ChartHo 1.04	585	18⅛	16⅞	17⅞	+1
ChathMf .80a	73	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Chattm .40	163	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
ChkptSy	42	12	12	12	
CheezDv .10l	109	8½	7⅞	8½	— ⅜
ChmLwn .35e	200	43	41	43	
ChmNucl .05r	908	22⅝	20⅝	22⅝	+2
Chemed 1.80	13	33½	33¼	33¼	
ChmLea 1.20	456	40	35	39	+2
Chmeer .24	97	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
CherryEl .12	167	14½	14	14	— ½
ChINwTr	579	15⅜	14½	15½	+1
ChildWld	233	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Chomer	291	28	25	27½	+2½
Chubb 2.20	x973	44	42⅞	43⅝	— ⅜
ChrDwt 1.60	54	29½	29½	29½	
Chyron	730	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cindys	166	3½	3¼	3⅜	
CinnFin 1.28b	76	32	31⅜	32	+ ⅞
Circinc 1.30e	x90	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅜
CtzSoCp 1.08	69	18½	18½	18½	
CitzSoGa	2040	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
CitzFSL .72	46	31	30	31	+1
CitzFid 1.40	x20	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
CitzUtA s	124	39	38½	38½	— ¼
CitzUtB 2.56	35	34¼	34	34	— ¼
CtyNtCp .80	280	28½	26⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
ClarkJL 1.30	28	31⅛	31½	31½	+ ½
ClevtRt 2.40	869	36	35½	35½	— ½
ClevtRt .15e	389	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
ClowCp .40	142	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
CsfidFla	176	4⅝	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
CabeLab	191	26¼	25½	26	+ ¼
CocaCol .60a	98	15¼	15	15	— ¼
CocaMia .60	385	16	15	15½	— ½
CoeurDM	1038	17⅛	14¼	17	+2⅜
Coherent	733	23½	22	22¾	— ¾
ColnBcp 1.80	45	19	19	19	
ColLfAc .48	172	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
ColrTRe	1427	33	30¼	33	+2¾
ColNBsh 1	97	22	21½	21½	— ½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Combins 1.20	1529	20½	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
ComcstA .16	102	21¾	19	21¾	+2⅜
Comdisc .24	490	17	16	16¼	— ½
ComBsh 1.44	51	25½	25½	25½	
ComCIH .88	296	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
ComSwt	258	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
ComSwt pf.75	12	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
CmtShr .50	56	19½	19	19	— ½
CwBkPa 2.16	2	34	34	34	
CwlNRs 1.76	18	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
CmwTel 2.60	24	41½	41	41	
Comnlnd .48	47	20	19	20	+ ¾
CmpctVS	309	9½	8¾	9½	+ ½
CpctVS wt	238	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
CpctVS un	94	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	+ ½
CoBoliv g.48e	62	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
ComparS	2899	3-16	3-16	3-16	
CompCr .16	494	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
Compus	113	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
CmptAut .20	451	12½	11	12½	+1
Compsv	424	15½	13¼	14¼	—1¼
CmpCm	955	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
CmpCon	114	13¾	13	13⅜	+ ¾
CmpDev	242	6⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
CmpMicr .08	354	16½	11¼	13½	+2¼
CmptNet	483	6	5¾	6	
CmplPd s	90	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Comshre	536	16¼	15½	16¼	
Comtech	276	10¼	9¼	9¼	—1
Canalr	246	7	6¼	7	+ ½
Concept .06b	136	6½	5⅜	6¼	— ⅛
ConnEnr 2.40	26	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ¼
ConNBk 1.60	197	19½	18¼	19½	+1¼
CnsCapR 2.06	61	28½	28½	28½	
ConFibr	179	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
ConPap 3.60	88	59⅜	59	59	— ¾
ConTom .15l	196	27½	26	27½	+1½
ConsDst g.61e	118	13⅞	12½	13	— ½
Context	1112	6¼	6	6	— ¼
CntALf 1.32	86	35⅛	34⅞	35	
CtlBNor 1.84b	67	29½	28¾	29	— ¼
CntCurv	234	22⅞	21¾	22½	— ¼
CtrlLasr	45	15	14¼	14¼	— ¾
Conwed 1	74	24	23	23	— ¾
Coors B.25	1037	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
Cordis	718	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¾
Courier .48	274	12¼	11½	12	+ ½
CousnPr	480	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
CovnatBT	4304	5⅜	4	5¼	— ½
CrodTer .66	410	11⅞	11	11¾	+ ¾
CrdmExp	2297	9-32	9-32	9-32	
Crawld .50	156	20	19½	20	+ ½
CrayRes	1166	39	36¼	38½	— ¼
CredoPt	4310	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-32
Cronus	224	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
CrosTre .80	1175	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
Crowley	116	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
CrmF pf2.40	0	174	166	166	—8
CrumpE .28	98	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
CullenFr 1	77	27½	27	27	— ½
Cullinon	68	24½	23½	24½	+1
Cullum 1b	x415	20	19¼	20	+ ¾
Cycltron	223	15¼	14½	14½	— ¼
DSICp	154	5¼	5	5	— ¼
DoakrLb	78	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
DanlyM 1.60	86	23⅜	23	23¼	— ¼
DartDg .13	374	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
DataCrd .20	289	21⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ¾
DtaDes .32	243	12⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅞
DtaDim	44	2	2	2	
DataRes .32	0	48½	48½	48½	
Datarm	203	25	21	25	+3
Datascp	111	13	12¼	12⅞	+ ½
Datum	185	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Dauphin 2.40	x23	32	31½	32	
DavidDsh	1119	1½	1¼	1½	
DavdMn s	379	3 1-16	2 11-16	3 1-16	+3-16
DavlMal 1a	33	19	19	19	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DBeer .63e	x5873	8 1-16	7⅞	7 15-16	—1-32
DeanFd .80	170	19¼	18	18	—1¼
DecisDat	924	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
DecisSys	201	3⅞	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
DeklbAg .72	661	29	28¼	28½	— ¼
Del-Val 1.44	52	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Deltak	123	6¼	6	6	— ¼
DeLuxC 1.32	625	33	32½	32¾	— ¼
Denelcor	388	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
DenlsM g1.20	442	27⅞	26⅞	27½	+ ¼
DenvRE 1	783	23	18¾	21¾	+3¼
Depndind .05e	302	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
DetrexC 1.40	47	32	31	31	— ½
DetBkC 1.80	173	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
DiagDat	532	23¾	23	23½	+ ½
DiaCrys 1.20	61	27½	27	27½	
DtrchEx	1662	19-32	9-16	9-16	—1-32
DinnrBel .64	34	12	12	12	
DiscNY 2.90e	44	44½	44	44½	+ ½
DiscOil	735	2 7-16	2¼	2¼	—3-16
DixnCru 1.28	42	34	33½	34	
Docutel	301	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
DolRes	3950	1 1-32	11-16	23-32	—9-32
DollrGn .28b	132	9⅝	9½	9½	
DomBsh .96b	206	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
Donldsn .60	510	22⅜	22½	22½	
DoylDB 1.28	201	23	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
DrexlrT	405	11½	10¾	11	— ½
DrumFn .30	914	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
DualLite .32	x243	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
DuckAlc	184	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Ducomn .50	171	16	15¾	16	
DunesHt	346	23½	20	21	—2½
DunklnD .30	480	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
DurhLfe 1.60	136	46¾	45¼	46½	+1¼
Durlron .60	438	16¾	15¼	15½	—1¼
DurrFill .26	239	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅞
DycoPet	755	23	19	23	+3¼
Dynascn s	144	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
Dynatch	115	23	21¾	23	+1¼
EHInt	226	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
ERCCp 1.20	968	55½	53¾	54¼	—1¼
EarlyCal	1150	9⅞	9	9⅛	— ⅛
EarthScl	118	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
EsDrief 1.26e	3703	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
Eastmet .90	349	14¼	12½	12¾	—1½
Eastovr	26	12¼	12	12¼	
EconLab 1.04	x1423	23⅝	23⅛	23½	
Edwdlnd	25	16	15½	15⅝	— ¼
ElPosEl 1.10	1089	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
EleCath	48	10½	10	10	— ½
ElecNite .28		15½	15½	15½	
EleNucl	1539	11⅝	8⅛	10¼	+1½
ElecsnGp	146	6⅝	5½	6⅛	+ ½
Emhrt wt	42	22¾	20¾	21	+ ¼
Emons .16	195	18	17	18	
Emons pf1.19	33	15½	14¾	15	— ½
EmpCrwn	121	3¼	3¼	3¼	
EmpNBk	60	18½	18	18¼	— ¼
EmpBnf 1e	410	21	20¼	20½	— ½
EmplCos 1.20b	7	38½	38	38	— ½
EnrDev	627	8¾	7¾	8¼	— ¾
EnrMin	1262	7⅝	6½	6½	— ⅞
EnRsv	10755	7 15-16	7 9-16	7 11-16	— ⅛
EnrSrcs	366	4	3⅝	3⅝	
EnrVent	97	14¾	13¾	14	— ¾
Envrdn h	421	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
Epsco	217	11½	11	11¼	
EqtBcp .68b	16	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
Eqtlwa 1.20	47	25½	25½	25½	
EqutSL 1	752	33	29½	32¼	+2¼
EqtOil .70	368	43¼	42	42	—1
ErbLmb	63	11½	10	11½	+1½
EthanAl .88	2486	46¼	41¼	46¼	+4⅞
EvSatn	67	28¾	27½	28¾	+1
Everst J .40	33	24	23½	24	+ ½
ExcelEn	2014	5⅛	3⅞	5⅛	+15-16
ExchBcp .60	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ExecHsh	272	1½	1¼	1½	
ExFuel un	1113	½	⅜	7-16	—1-16
FairLne .32	230	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
FairfLd .16	347	14½	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
FalcMn g2e	55	60¼	56¾	59½	—1
Falstaff	779	2⅞	2 13-16	2 13-16	—1-16
Farinon .08	1471	11⅜	11¼	11½	— ¼
FarmFd s	954	6½	6	6½	+ ¼
FarmBr .60	119	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
FarmGp .84	1474	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
FdScrw .72a	17	15½	15½	15½	
FedlPP .95e	x103	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Fidlcor	431	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
FidUnLf 1.40	456	70¾	70½	70¾	
FifeCp .16	399	8¼	7¾	8¼	
FifthTh 2.30	5	39¾	39¾	39¾	
FnSecGp .52	160	16¼	13¾	13¾	—1¾
Finnign	134	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
FstMerc 1.60	172	23	22½	22½	— ½
FtAlaBk 1.32b	152	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
FtAmBk 1.20	125	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
FtAFln .50	153	26¼	25	25	—1¼
FtATenn .64	349	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
FtArkBk .50b	53	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
FtArHst	174	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
FstAtlnta .88	178	13½	13	13	— ¼
FtBnOh 1.64	168	28½	28½	28½	
FtBnAla .84	x20	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
FtBshFla .28e	113	9½	9	9½	+ ½
FtBkSys 2.04	935	42⅝	41¾	41¾	—1
FtBkrFl .92	60	12½	12⅛	12½	
FtBkSC 1.20	29	20¾	19¾	20	— ½
FtBostn .50e	769	21¼	19¾	19¾	—1½
FtCaptl 1.85	21	33	33	33	
FtCarInv	130	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
FtColny .76	7	22½	22	22½	+ ½
FtConn 1.52	4	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ½
FtCmtRE 1.16e	120	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
FtDenvr	195	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
FtEmpS .20	80	12⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ¾
FtExec s	1643	12⅞	11½	12¼	
FtExe pf.50	667	28¼	25¾	27	— ¼
FtFrwsl .25	23	12½	12½	12½	
FtFlaBks .36	337	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
FtHawai 2.12	3	28½	28½	28½	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FtJerNt 1.20a	38	14¼	14	14	— ¼
FtKyNt 1.64	33	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
FtLncFn	514	17	15¾	15¾	—1
FtMarin .36	49	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
FtMdBn 1.40	146	24½	24½	24½	
FtMemph	154	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
FstMtg	690	1 13-16	1 9-16	1¾	+3-16
FtNBcp 1.08	116	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
FtNtNJ 1.40	x6	20⅜	20½	20⅜	
FtNtCht 1.64	91	30½	29½	30	+ ½
FtNtCin 2	71	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
FtNtSup .02e	24	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
FtNMBk .84	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	
FtNwptR	301	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
FtOklBn .30	162	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
FtRBKGa .48	77	8	7⅞	8	
FtSLAsc .60	36	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
FtSecCp .86	215	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
FtTenNt .72	434	14	14	14	
FtUnBcp 2.20	122	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
FtUnCp .92b	231	16	16	16	
FtUtdBc 1.24	92	26¾	26¼	26¾	
FtWnFin	877	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
FtWisMt	253	7	6¼	6½	— ½
Frstbnco 1.40b	71	26½	26	26	— ½
FveStrEn	1902	7-16	⅜	7-16	
FlagBks .60	1147	13½	13¼	13⅜	
Flamein	414	11	9	9	—2
Flexstl .68	185	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Flickgr .60b	x65	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
FloatPnl	265	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ½
Floralx	87	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
FlaCypr .20e	85	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
FlaGlf 1.28e	314	17½	15½	17¼	+1¾
FlaNFla .60	255	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Flurocb .20	51	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
FdTown .13	47	25	24¾	24¾	
FthillGp .36	208	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅝
ForeAm .40	232	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅜
ForestO .80a	1341	23⅞	21⅝	23⅝	+1⅝
FrankEl .48	201	15¼	13¾	14¾	
FrosrMl 1.12e	15	10¼	10	10	—1
FredHer .24	162	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
FreeSG 3.63e	1208	33⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+1
FremtEn	425	2⅝	2½	2 9-16	—1-16

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Fremont .50	438	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
FreqSrc	705	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
FrnlSvg	107	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
FroznFd .36	21	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
FullPh .29e	49	29¼	28⅞	29	— ¼
FullrHB .36	401	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
FultnNt .60	45	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Funtime	42	6½	6½	6½	
FurrCaf .50b	1089	20½	18⅞	20½	+1⅜
GFICO .40	2128	12¼	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅝
[illegible]O pf.74	313	24¾	23½	23½	—1¼
[illegible]O	5732	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
[illegible]	1221	3⅛	2 13-16	2 15-16	[illegible]
GalvHou .40	1157	35¾	33⅛	35½	+2¾
Gamex	1203	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
GarStBk 1.[illegible]	0	40	40	40	
GatwSph	1014	4¼	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
GnAutm	1612	16⅞	14½	16½	+1½
GAutPls .96	100	34¼	33	33	—1¼
GnBind .16	19	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
GnData	182	17½	17	17	— ½
GnDevcs	520	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
GnEngy .10	590	15½	14	14	—1⅜
GnHelth .60	672	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
GnHydro	920	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16	—1-16
GnReins 2	x241	99	97	99	+1½
GnSemic .16	295	11	9⅞	11	+1⅛
GnShale 1a	33	15½	15	15	— ½
GenRad .12	1018	32¼	30	32¼	+2¼
Geores	213	4	3¾	3¾	
GeoWash	416	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
GilortA 1.60	621	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Gilford .34	71	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
Girard 1.88	473	27½	26½	27½	+1
GlobeLf .40b	1816	27¼	25½	26¾	— ⅜
Godfrey 1a	65	19	17⅞	19	+1⅛
GoldFld 2.24e	99	39⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
GoldMed s	153	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
GldStFd .30	64	14	13½	14	
GouldsP .92	720	25	24	24⅝	+ ¾
GovEFn .70	13	12¾	12¾	12¾	
GvtELI .44	69	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
GovtSL .48	29	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 1)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

California Federal Savings and Loan Association

U.S. $10,000,000
Unsecured Certificates of Deposit

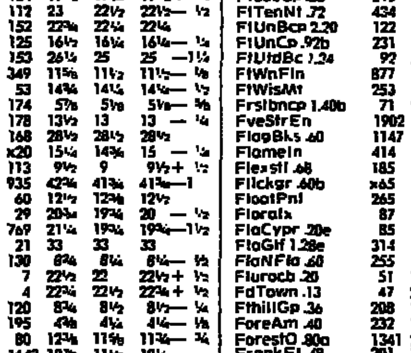
The above have been placed outside the United States of America by

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

in association with

Warburg Paribas Becker Incorporated
A. G. Becker Incorporated

Rothmans International Limited



In his Statement to Shareholders Sir David Nicolson, Chairman of Rothmans International Limited, made the following points: —

* 1978-79 A year of solid growth with pre-tax profits climbing to £98.2 m.
* Total dividend of 2.4500 p.
* Currency fluctuations and world trading conditions demand a prudent dividend policy.
* Exchange rate uncertainties make it difficult to forecast outcome of the current year's trading.
* Profits for the first six months unlikely to show any advance.
* But opportunities for further volume growth remain.

(Continued From Page 17)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
Graco .80	33	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Granite .24	261	8¼	7½	7½	— ¼
GraScan	238	21¼	21	21¼	+1
GravCS .30a		20	20	20	
GrtNatl	126	9¼	9	9¼	— ¼
GtBarCo	525	10½	10	10	— ¼
GtSwfin	131	11½	11	11½	
GtJerBn 15	23	12½	12½	12½	
GreenM 1.32	38	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
GrowdRs	334	15½	14	15	+½
GrayAdv 1.40a	9	37½	37½	37½	
GuarBks	51	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
GuarFin .60	66	18¼	18¼	18¼	
GuarNat .60	380	15¾	15¾	15¾	+1¼
GuaraCh	21	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
GitEngs .20	374	31	29¾	30¼	— ¾
HachCh .20	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
HahnEW .40	421	45½	47¼	47¼	— ¾
Hadson	234	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
HamiEx	232	8¾	8½	8½	
HamiPls	207	31¾	29	31¾	+1¾
HamiP pf1.75	21	17¾	17½	17½	
HamiDgs	54	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Hamilnv	65	4½	4½	4½	
Hanvins .52	549	34¾	33¾	34¼	— ¼
HraRay .72	116	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
HaroCp .30	539	28½	26½	28	+1¼
HarrisCh 1.40	88	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
HrtSim 2	21	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Harwyn	421	12¾	9½	11¾	+2¼
HawaBn .88	134	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
HawkBn .72	89	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
HawthF .60	20	20	20	20	
HazltLb .10e	56	16½	14	14	— ½
Heckner .12b	41	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
HeiskCh .12	8	8	8	8	
Hein-Tec	65	7½	6¾	7½	— ⅛
Hemstc	168	2¼	2¼	2¼	
HendPtrn	792	2	1 13-16	1 15-16	— ⅛
HenrdF .90	98	27½	25¾	27½	+1¾
HeritBn 1.20	185	16½	15½	15¾	— ¼
HeritCm	1695	9½	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Hexcel .45	169	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
HibernSF 1.70	50	22½	22	22½	+¼
HiberCp 1b	274	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
HickFar .44	168	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
HickFrn .12e	135	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
Hilgbee .32i	154	9	8½	9	+ ¼
Hillhvn .52	0	23½	23	23½	
HinesUn 1	x108	25½	25	25	— ½
HitachiL 94e	280	47¼	46¾	47¼	
HoeCo .12e	25	4¾	4¾	4¾	
HllwdPk 1.20	68	22	22	22	
HmeSen .92	35	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ½
HmstdF	42	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Honlnd .48	66	16	15½	15¾	
HookDrg 1.20	55	16¼	15¾	16	— ¼
Hoover .90	1752	15½	14¾	14¾	—1¼
HorizBn 1.20	48	14¼	14¼	14¼	
HospTr 2.12	13	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
HughSup .24	165	17¾	16¼	17	+ ¾
HuntM .50	43	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅜
HntgBs 1.76b	39	34	33	33	—1
HyatTint	1	17½	17½	17½	
Hyster 1.50c	267	41¼	41¼	41¼	
IMSInt .20	75	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
IdahoFn .36	31	12¼	12¼	12¼	
IdleWld .80	30	20	18½	19½	
Imsail .36	143	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¼
IndSoS 1.80	138	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
IndoBsh .60b	23	20½	20½	20½	
IndLtAc 1.16	231	19½	19	19	— ½
IndnaNt .40	251	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
IdalWat 2.12	130	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
IndEHir	168	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
IndraIS 1.20	58	23¾	23	23	
Intarec	488	4½	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
IntCmSs	268	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
IntelnF .1e	100	8	8½	8¾	+ ¼
IntlAlloy	3256	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Intrpln	228	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
IntrLab 1a	184	18¼	17¼	17¾	— ¼
IntegEnt .05e	171	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
IntelCp	2458	65	57½	64½	+6½
IntRsFn .30	61	7½	7½	7½	
Intercstl s	36	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
InterCEnr s	263	9¼	8½	9¼	— ⅛
InterLite .10e	289	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
IntlcMac	241	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
Interntl 1.20	533	28½	25½	28¼	+1¾
Intermec	219	23¾	22½	22¾	— ¾
IntmtlGs 1.40	74	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
IntBkWsh .36	842	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
IntBkWsh .36	994	9¾	8½	8½	—1¼
IntDairy	219	5¾	4¾	5⅛	
IntKnitT .6a	111	4¼	4¼	4¼	
IntResh .52	462	12½	11½	11½	—1
IntRexQ .01e	498	3½	3¼	3 7-16	+3-16
IntShand	378	4¼	4¼	4¼	
IntrPip pf1.40	13	15¾	15¼	15¾	— ¼
IntsecSil .24e	3106	21⅝	19¼	20¾	+ ⅜
Intexl	5	13	13	13	
IntSSoU 1.28	193	23½	23	23½	— ⅝
IrlndRsl	265	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
IsrlIns 1.10	21	25¼	25¼	25½	
IvcoVB .7e	20	15½	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
J&JGrd .32	52	23¼	23	23	— ¼
JamWPn	123	8¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
JameRiv .40	316	23½	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
Jamsbv .50	14	16¾	16	16	— ¼
JanAir 1.55r	6	133	130½	132½	
Jaylee	1455	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Jeffersn .2e	102	27¾	23¼	26¾	+3½
JetNtL .52	328	42	35	39	+2¼
Jenod 1er	39	7½	5¾	6¾	— ¾
Jerrico	602	21¼	20½	20¾	—1¼
Jhirmack s	153	9¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
Jhirmk wt	84	3½	3	3½	— ⅜
Josephn .60	110	15	14½	14¾	— ¼
JostnM 1.24	217	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Justin .60	282	29¼	28¾	29	+ ¼
KDICp	414	2½	1 15-16	2	— ⅛
KMSInd	412	2¾	2½	2⅝	
KRMPet	650	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Kallstad	367	5¼	4¾	5	
Kaman .56	84	19¾	19¼	19½	— ¼
KansAm .32	x49	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
KaCnL 1.12	52	62½	62	62½	
KaSNtH .40	57	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Kayex .05e	269	16½	14¾	14¾	—1¼
Kebo	1437	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
KellySv 1.20	97	35½	34	34½	+ ½
Kemper 1.60	797	37	35¼	36½	— ½
Kennstn	250	10	9½	10	+ ½
KentMre 1	187	26½	23¼	26	+2½
Kenton	57	23½	22¾	23	+ ¼
KyCenLI .50	155	17⅝	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
KeyPhot	19	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
KeyBks 1.20	472	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
KeyData	183	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
KeysIFd .20b	211	15¾	14½	15¾	+ ¾
Kimball .06	206	17	16¼	16½	— ¼
KindCre .08	212	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Kinglnt	175	10½	8½	9	—1½
KlaoFG 1.08e	2499	17⅝	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
KnapeV 1a	75	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Knudsn .60b	271	16¾	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
KogerPr 1.10	586	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
Kratos	64	16	15½	15½	— ¼
Kroyind .24	96	25½	23	25½	+2½
Krueger .50	195	11¼	10½	10½	— ¾
Kullicke .07t	540	22¼	20¼	20¼	—1½
KyotoSe .1e	24	32⅜	31¾	32½	— ⅜
LDBCp	300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
LaZSov .7t	192	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ½
Laconia g	421	6¼	5 7-16	6 3-16	+ ⅛
LaclaSil	93	12½	11½	11½	— 1
LkwdBk .42	38	14½	14	14	— ½
Lancast .72	142	15	14½	15	+ ½
Lancstn 1.04	451	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
LandRes .76	76	7¾	7¾	7¾	
LandBkFla .44	340	7¼	6¾	7⅛	— ⅛
LaneCo .95c	97	24½	23½	24½	+1
Lawson .36	41	23¾	23½	23½	
LearPet .12	1396	34¾	31½	34¼	+2
Leasco	381	29	26¼	28¼	+3¾
LeisDyn .20	167	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
LevinCpl	42	8¼	8¼	8¼	
LewisP .28b	55	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
LibtyHo .20e	269	5⅛	5	5	
LibNtLf 1	1320	27¾	25¾	25¾	—2
Limvs .20	1370	18¾	16⅝	17⅝	—1¼
Lifesur	17	9½	9	9	— ½
LifeComn	55	1	1	1	
LidSlor .08	x399	6½	6	6	— ½
LinScsl	370	52	49¾	49¾	—2¼
Linc Isl 12	78	24¾	24½	24¾	
LinIsl wt1.05	54	12¾	11¾	11¾	
LincLife .60a	93	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
LincTT 1.32	262	22¼	21½	21¾	— ½
Lindbrg .52	150	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
LionCSt	190	11 16	9¾	9¾	—1 16
LiqdAir 1.40	52	27¾	26¼	26¼	—1½

ADVERTISEMENT

DAI NIPPON PRINTING CO., LTD.

(DNP)

The undersigned announce that as from September 26th, 1979 at Ka-Assenstr. N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, directors' 12 tot coupon(s) to an "Affidavit" of the COR's Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 3.16 net (this per coupon sheet 21.5.79 gross Yen 1.50 (each after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 127.5 = Dfls. 3.61 per 1 Dfl. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 90 = Dfls. 2.81 per Dfl) will be deducted.

After 31.12.79 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 2.80 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, September 13th, 1979.

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Over-Counter Market

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
LaidTrn .60	6	14½	14½	14½	
Logetrn .20e	193	12½	11½	12½+	⅜
LongFib 9.20a	x9	305	290	305	+15
LaOHEx	936	12¾	11¾	12½+	¾
LowesCo .50	1353	20	19½	19¾—	⅛
LuriaS	366	6¾	6⅛	6⅜+	⅛
MTMfg 1.60	50	14	13¾	14	
MCIC	4132	6 9-16	6⅛	6⅜+	5-16
MCI wt	1322	4 5-16	4	4⅛+	⅛
MCI pf2.64	427	38	36	37¼+	1¼
MCMCp .16	94	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜—	⅛
MFYInd .20	115	5	5	5	
MGFOil .10r	708	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛
MSIDat .40b	392	8⅝	7⅝	8 —	⅛
MTSSv .2e	241	28¾	26¾	28¾+	3
McDmid .80	105	17½	16⅜	16⅜—	⅜
MacBlee g1.40	30	24	23½	23½—	⅜
MadsGE 1.48	156	15	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
MagmaE	311	6⅛	5½	6 +	¼
MagmP	710	16⅜	16	16⅛—	⅛
MagnCtl	179	23½	21½	22 —1	½
Makita .21r	6	26¼	25½	26 +	¼
MalikRt 1	1183	33¼	32	32½—	½
MgtAsst	3225	22¾	22	22⅜—	⅛
Manitw .60a	216	22½	22	22½	
ManMay	330	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
MIBkLA .50b	159	18½	18¼	18½—	⅛
MirsNat 2.20	83	27½	27	27 —	½
MtgData .20	475	32¾	31½	31¾+	¼
MarinCp 1.68	4	28½	28½	28½—	½
MarNat	1483	⅝	⅛	7-16—	3-16
MarPet 2.22e	5	38	38	38	
Marion .20e	1778	25¼	23¾	25	
MarkPd	500	8¼	7¾	8 —	¼
MarshSu .32	82	5½	5	5⅜	
Marshll 1.54	34	24¼	23¾	24¼+	¾
MrtdNat .88	261	18¾	17½	17½—	¾
MathAst	225	26	23	24 —2	
MaxiLP .44	20	28	28	28	
MayPet	4082	17⅜	15¼	17½+	1⅞
MaynOil	1027	12½	11½	12½+	½
McCorm .44a	x3191	18⅜	17⅜	17⅛—	1½
McDowE .06i	154	13	12¾	13	
McFarlE	1252	10⅝	9⅜	9⅝—	¾
McQuay .70	299	12	11½	11½—	½
McRaeOil	1138	28½	27½	28½	
McWhrtr .52	423	10¾	9¾	10	
Medcom	170	3¾	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
Medford .80	48	47	43	47 +2	
Medodat	46	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
MellonN 1.84	251	31	30¾	30¾—	⅛
Mentor	231	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
MercBcp 2.32	147	27¾	27½	27½—	⅛
MercBk 1	x86	13¾	13¾	13¾+	½
Merc pf3	x7	40	39½	40	
MerchNt 1.40	48	26½	26¼	26¼—	¼
MerryCo .20r	92	14½	13	13 —1½	
MeverF .50b	x563	29	28¾	28¾—	¼
MevrsPk	63	4	4	4	
MichNtl 1.20	236	23	22	22 —1	
MicroMk	275	16¾	14¾	16¼+	1½
Microdat	10	31¾	31½	31¾	
Microdyn .10e	435	22	20½	22	
Microlnd	620	1½	1½	1½	
MicPne	123	6¾	6	6 —	⅛
MicroSe	596	13¼	12½	12½	13¼+ ¾
MidlBcp 1.32	39	17½	17½	17½	
MidlCap	346	9½	8¾	8¾—	¾
MidlRes	2122	3 5-16	3	3 1-16—	⅛
MidlBks 2.16	68	29½	29¼	29½+	¼
MidlBk 1pf2	10	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Midnite .30e	91	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
MidwDrs .32	127	10¼	9¾	9¾—	½
MidwFid .56	88	25¼	23½	25 +1½	
MidwHer .40	520	27	26¼	26½+	¼
MillHer .40	561	30½	29¾	29¾—	¾
MineSaf .88	14	62½	62	62½	
MnrRs .10e	906	4 21-32	4¼	4¼—	⅛
MinrEms	980	7¾	5¾	7½+	1¾
MiniCpl	323	4¾	3¾	4½+	½
MinnFab .10e	172	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
Minnetnk	340	14¼	13¾	14¼+	½
MissVIG 1.28	47	14¼	14¼	14¼	
MrStesk .08	262	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
Mitsui .58e	48	29½	28½	29½+	¾
MobiCam	91	1¾	1½	1½—	⅛
ModMwl	56	9½	9¼	9½—	⅛
Mohwk pf	2884	14¾	13	13¾+	¾
Molex .20	311	36¾	35½	36¾+	¼
MonCap 1.14	650	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	
MonfCol .12e	157	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
MonuE	1224	4 3-16	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
ManuCp 1	632	26¼	24¾	24¾—	1½
MonPr un	90	42	41½	42 +	¼
MooreC g1.44	711	32⅝	32¼	32¼—	½
MooreRd .72	140	23	21½	23 +1	
MorFlo .01	121	6¾	6¼	6¼—	½
Morago	138	7	6½	6½—	½
MoranB .12b	7028	21¾	19	21¾+	2⅜
Morrison .37b	703	17¾	15¾	16½	
MHEW	526	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
Mosinee .24	167	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
Mostek	5768	42	38¼	38¼—	3¼
MotClub .10	506	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
MtnBks 1.12	56	26½	25½	25½—	¾
MtnSt'rs	1604	17-32	½	½—	1-32
Moxie .10	348	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
MultiM .72	44	31¾	31	31 —	¼
MurpFgt .32	13	7	7	7	
Myersin .36	95	8¾	8½	8½—	¼
MylanLb	105	11½	11	11½+	½
NNCp 1.60	2335	36	30¼	35 +3	
NNCp pf3.60	17	34	33½	33½—	½
NargCp 1.60b	59	26½	26	26 —	½
NtCntFn 1.48b	76	21	21	21	
NtCtyCp 2.50	212	45¾	45½	45½	
NCmNJ 2.40	14	32½	32¼	32½+	¼
NtCptSy .24	349	21¾	19½	21¾+	2
NtDataC	307	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
NDataCp .28	1356	15½	14¼	14⅝—	½
NEnvCil	1128	9¾	9	9 —	⅜
NLampn	128	9¾	9	9 —	⅜
NLfeFla .28b	969	12½	11½	11⅝—	⅜
NMicron	244	10⅝	10	10⅝—	¼
NOdaL .36	519	14¼	13¾	14¼—	⅜
NRestLe .60e	39	22½	21¾	22 —	½
NSavnCp .25	67	9¾	9	9⅜	
NSecIns .2a	88	13	12½	12⅝—	⅛
NShuMk	1772	6¾	5¾	5⅞—	⅜
NatUtil 1.44	33	19	17¼	18¼+	1½
NtWalve 2.10	32	48	45½	48 +2	½
NtWnLf	462	6⅝	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
Natwide .40	27	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜—	¼
NwldRE .42e	82	15¾	15½	15⅝—	¼
NautilFd .52e	163	12½	12½	12½	
NelsnTh .28	17	12¼	12	12¼	
Neutrog .20b	13	19	19	19	
NewASD	35	22	22	22	
NEnMer 1.64	85	23⅜	23½	23½—	⅜
NHavWt 3.78	26	77½	77¾	77⅜—	⅛
NJNICp 2.30	19	22½	22½	22½	
NJNGas 1.43	143	17¼	16⅞	17⅛—	⅛
NewpEl	88	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	½
NewPsh	3398	15½	10½	12 —3¼	
NickOG	1522	24⅜	22	24¼+	1¼
Nicolet .24	706	18¼	16½	16⅝—	1½
NielsnA .7e	599	25½	24¾	24¾—	¾
NielsnA .7e	80	25⅝	24½	24½—	⅜
NippnEl .52e	11	45⅛	44¾	44⅞—	⅛
NobleAff .16b	1569	38⅜	37	38 —	⅜
Noland .40	62	9½	9⅛	9⅜	
NordRes s	80	16⅜	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
Nordstr .32	257	21	20¾	20¾—	¼
Norstan s	79	8¾	8½	8½	
NABiol	184	6⅛	5¼	5¼—	1
NoAtlInd	288	7¼	6⅜	6⅜—	½
NoCarGs 1.10	158	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜—	⅛
NoEOil un4.07e	47	74	73	74 +1	
NrthIntrg	1294	4	3½	3¾+	⅛
NoStBcp .20	35	25	24½	25 +	½
NoStBcp .40	300	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
NoTrust 2.20	50	39¼	38¾	38¾—	½
NwINGs 1.04	2043	16½	15⅝	16 —	⅜
NwtFin .50	188	11⅜	11	11½+	½
NwtNtLf 1.04	412	38½	36½	37⅜—	⅝
NwstPS 1.80	92	16¾	16¾	16¾	
NwPrtC 1.60	67	28	27½	28	
Nowsco g .36	201	33½	32½	33½+	1
Noxell .88	322	21⅜	21	21⅜+	⅛
NuclDyn	786	5½	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
NuclMed	1490	8⅝	8¼	7½+	2¾
NuclMed	129	16⅛	15¼	16¾+	½
NuclPh	184	7½	7¼	7¼	
Nucarp .15e	903	7¼	6¾	7 —	⅜
Oakbrk .32	113	13	12½	12½—	⅛
OceanDr .90	1360	61½	60½	61½+	1
OceanOil	280	38	36½	37¾+	¾
Oceaneer	355	4½	4¾	4⅝—	⅛
OcnExp h	270	4¼	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
Oceanlnd	284	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
OhsLog .48	1194	16	14¾	15½+	⅜
OglivyM 1.16	121	22¼	21¾	22¼+	½
OhioCas 1.40	1013	34⅜	33½	34½—	⅜
OhFerro	21	8¼	8	8 —	¼
OilBase	168	35⅝	35½	35½	
OilInll	2938	17-32	15-32	17-32+	1-32
OilInl wt	273	1½	1¼	1½+	⅛
OilInl un	31	6¾	5¾	6⅝+	½
Oiltech	993	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
OldKent 1	40	19	18½	18¾—	¼
OldNtB .84b	63	21½	21	21¼	
OldRept	738	20	18¼	18½—	1½
OldStone 1.80	17	23¾	23	23 —	¾
Olix Ind	118	6¾	6	6⅜+	⅜
Olsten .20	272	7¼	7	7¼	
OlympB .90	251	15¾	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
OmahNt 1.50	77	22½	22½	22½	
OmegOp .20	1572	12¾	9	11½+	2½
OmniSpe	132	5⅛	5½	5⅝	
OptelCp	149	1	15-16	1	
Opticom	125	1¼	1¼	1¼	
OpticCL	681	18½	17¾	18 —	¼
OpticRd	128	14¾	14½	14¾	
Organco .40	185	20¼	20¼	20¼	
OresMet	622	16	15⅛	15⅜—	½
OresPC 1	4	59½	59	59 —	½
OrionRh	261	9¾	8½	9 —	½
Orrox	185	7	6½	6½—	½
Oshman .20	11	13	12½	12½—	½
OsrowP	310	2	2	2	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
OtterTP 2.06	102	22¾	22¼	22¾—	½
OwensM .52	27	14½	14½	14½	
Oxac	2630	5 7-16	4 15-16	5⅜+	1-16
PARSys	504	14¾	12½	13½+	¾
PBAInc .80	64	18½	18½	18½	
PCAInt .40	522	7⅞	6⅝	7⅜+	1⅛
PETX	679	2½	2¼	2⅜—	⅛
PRFCp	431	4½	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
PVOInt .80	54	18	17¾	17¾—	¼
PabstB .40	1266	14⅜	14¼	14¼—	⅛
Paccar 1.80	135	61¼	60½	61¼+	½
Pacesetr .20	22	17½	17	17½+	½
PaceFin .84	47	12¾	12½	12½—	¼
PacerTec	353	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
PacCHI	31	18¾	18¾	18¾	
PcGeR 1.56b	102	22	21¾	21¾—	¼
PacGdUr	516	⅞	13-16	⅞+	1-16
PacifRes .60b	150	25	22¾	25 +	⅜
PacStdLf	479	4	4	4	
PagePfg	56	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
PaiuteO	3379	11-16	19-32	⅝—	1-16
PakaCo .48	x344	12½	12	12½+	½
PanABsh .40	428	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
PandkPr .30e	263	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
ParkOh 1.10	167	34	33	33 —1	
PaulevP	389	15¾	15	15¼—	⅛
PayLDg .40	720	11	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
PayNPk .60b	277	18½	17½	17½—	1
PayNSv .72	393	29½	28½	28¾	
PayloCs .12	1038	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅛
Peavey .92	471	21	19⅝	20⅜+	⅜
PeninRs	113	9¾	9¾	9½—	⅛
PennPac	707	2⅜	2 7-16	2⅜	
PennVa 2.40	17	72½	72	72½+	½
PenaEnt 1.60	120	15⅝	15¾	15

...uromart Unscathed by Dollar's Slump

Continued From Page 17)

...ealers said there was no trad-

...e may be in the eye of the ...," a dealer remarked uneasily. ...ar is that a new weakening of ...lollar "could disillusion the ... They haven't been buying ...paper, but they haven't been ...g either."

...fear is that any selling pres... would severely depress prices. ...et makers are already suffer...om a negative carrying cost ...short-term financing is more ...sive than the interest income ...d on bonds held in inventory). ...year-end reports come due, ...ating the value of dollar hold...nto local currencies will result ...ge paper losses, especially for ...s based in London, as sterling ...imbed very sharply this year.

...s, dealers are not only unwill...take on any more dollar-bond ...tory; if there is no improve...in the market soon, they may ...ced to unload what they are ...y holding.

Bond Market Overjoyed

...ile the exchange market found ...d's vote on the discount rate ...ing, the bond market was ...yed. Disregarding what it might imply for the rate of inflation, bond dealers focused on the vote as the first real signal that the long-awaited peak in rates may be near, if not at hand.

Bankers now talk confidently about the possibility of reopening the fixed-rate straight market and the first such issue since early last month is expected to be launched this week.

Currently, the action is confined to the convertible market, where Mitsubishi's offering — increased by $10 million to $60 million after the coupon was cut to 6½ from the initially indicated 7 percent — opened trading at a premium of 102 bid-103 asked.

The bonds are convertible after Oct. 15 into Mitsubishi stock at a price of 604 yen per share (a 5.2-percent premium over the Tokyo share price when final terms were set) and the dollar value of the bond is convertible into yen at a rate of 224.74 to the dollar for the life of the bond.

Allotments were barely out when the stock price took off, ending the week at 620 yen, while the yen itself gained almost 2 percent against the dollar at 220 yen — making the fixed conversion terms of the bond very attractive.

Almost overlooked in the excitement was the "put option" that Mitsubishi offered — giving investors the right to redeem the bonds for cash after the fifth year at a price of 119. If exercised, investors would have earned an effective yield over the five years of 9.78 percent.

Daiei Offering

Daiei, the big Japanese retailer, is currently offering $50 million of 15-year convertibles carrying a coupon of 7 percent and promising a "put" price of around 117½, which would raise the effective yield to 10 percent if exercised. Meidensha Electric Manufacturing Co. is issuing $20 million of convertibles with a put price of around 117 to yield an effective 10 percent if exercised. This issue is being offered with a coupon of 7¼ percent, but managers do not rule out the possibility of cutting it if demand warrants.

Just how important these put options are was demonstrated by Nippon Seiko, which did not carry such a feature. Its $30-million issue carrying a coupon of 7¼ percent was quoted at 96½-97⅝ after being priced at par with a relatively low conversion premium of 4.6 percent.

Also on offer is a $35-million convertible for Charter International Finance carrying the subordinated guaranty of Charter Co., one of Wall Street's current high-flyers due to its takeover of a half interest in the world's fifth largest oil refinery, at Freeport in the Bahamas.

The conversion price will be set at between $54 to $56 per share, representing a premium of 9 to 13 percent over the share price when the deal was announced. The 15-year issue will carry a coupon of 8¼ percent.

Managers E.F. Hutton, noting that the company has recently sold $100 million of 8¼ percent convertible preferred stock on Wall Street, say that it wanted to broaden its access to world financial markets as well as to internationalize its ownership by floating an issue in the Eurobond market.

In the floating-rate market, only one new issue was announced — $100 million for the Philippines for seven years at a quarter point above the interbank rate, guaranteeing a minimum coupon of 6½ percent. The terms were widely deemed to be unattractive.

Skepticism

In Frankfurt, bankers set a new-issue calendar of 700 million DM for the coming month, but there was some skepticism about whether borrowers had actually been lined up for all of the reserved slots.

The Austrian Kontrollbank will be the first of the new borrowers, seeking 100 million DM. The 125-million-DM issue for Petrobras is reported to be drawing investors to its coupon of 8 percent and it is possible that the amount of the loan could be increased to 150 million DM.

Meanwhile, the Asian Development Bank has made a private placement of 100 million DM of 12-year bullets carrying a coupon of 7½ percent. Issue price was 99½ and the bonds were quoted at a discount of ¾ point.

Finland is raising 150 million French francs — offering 80 million francs of five-year notes at par, with a coupon of 11 percent, and 70 million francs of 10-year paper at a discount of 99¾, with a coupon of 11½ percent to yield 11.54 percent.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended Sept. 19
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	10.41 %
Industrials, long term	10.33 %
Industrials, medium term	10.68 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	11.45 %
French franc, long term	11.45 %
Unit of acc., long term	8.75 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended Sept. 21
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	837.0	496.0	341.0
Eurocl.	1,579.2	1,284.2	295.

...uromarket: Bid to Buoy Dollar ...argely Self-Defeating for U.S.

Continued From Page 17)

...United States to banks in the ...ational markets. It offers no ...ation for this shift (the lure ...igher return or OPEC states' ...f sequestration?) but notes ...official deposits with with ...outside the United States ...6.1 billion. "Official deposits ...anks in the United States de... $2.3 billion and other official ...r exchange assets held in that ...y by about $6.5 billion," it

...report also notes that about ...lion of new funds was sup...o the Euromarket from Euro...central banks. This is a drop ...bucket compared to overall ...l bank deposits in the Euro...t, which are reliably estimat...total between $80 billion and ...llion. But the notation is in...ng as the European central ...agreed sometime last January ...ain from placing new depo...the market.

Lending Business

...n an agreement among the ...eans, who fretted about the ...onary implications of the ex...g market, had existed in the ...970s but was allowed to lapse ...he 1974 oil crisis when recy...ecame the preponderant con...

...ing to the lending business, ...ort notes that the amount of ...l currency credit outstanding ...h the banks of the reporting European countries increased an estimated $7 billion to a total of $384 billion at end March.

Loans to developing countries that do not produce oil advanced $4.4 billion - "by far the largest quarterly increase yet recorded," the BIS said.

However, overall growth of the foreign business of reporting banks in all countries declined modestly in the quarter. The BIS attributes this to the dollar's recovery in the exchange markets nd the usual first-quarter unwinding of positions built up over the year-end.

But "net of double counting," it says, "the underlying growth of international bank lending . . may be estimated to have expanded by $10 billion to a total outstanding of $545 billion.

—CARL GEWIRTZ

Iraqis Oppose Omani Project

KUWAIT, Sept. 23 (AP) — An Iraqi government delegation traveled to Kuwait and Bahrain yesterday in an effort to counter what Baghdad said is an Omani-sponsored scheme for Western-aided defense of the strategic Strait of Hormuz.

The delegation carried messages in which Iraqi President Saddam Hussein outlined alleged dangers inherent in the Omani plan, sources in the two countries said.

On Thursday, the daily ath-Thawra, organ of the ruling Iraqi Ba'ath Socialist Party, reported that Oman had proposed to Iraq a $100 million scheme for defending the Strait of Hormuz, at the entrance to the Gulf, with the participation of the United States, Britain and West Germany.

Volkswagen Plans Auto Plant in Egypt

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Sept. 23 (AP) — Volkswagen will build an automotive assembly plant in Egypt at a cost of 50 million West German marks (about $29 million), a company spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman said no date had been set for the start of construction. The factory, to be set up either in Alexandria or Ismailia, is expected to produce about 10,000 cars a year at first with expansion later to 20,000 a year, he said.

...solidated Trading ...f NYSE Listings

Week Ended September 21, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
	3,200,900	54	47¾	53½	+3⅝
...bm	2,614,700	22⅝	20⅛	21⅞	-1⅝
...T	2,583,700	56½	54⅝	55⅝	-1⅛
	2,415,800	35⅛	32⅛	34⅝	+1⅜
	2,409,100	71⅝	67⅝	70	+2⅜
...c	2,148,800	31	28⅝	30⅝	+1⅝
...et	2,095,800	27⅝	24⅝	27	+1⅛
...o	2,044,000	50	41⅛	48⅛	+6⅞
	1,982,200	27⅜	24½	25⅜	+1⅝
	1,829,200	11½	9½	10	-1⅛
...s	1,535,400	65¼	61½	64⅝	+2¾
...ids	1,489,000	19¾	16¾	17⅝	-2⅛
...s	1,388,000	34⅝	31⅞	34⅝	+2⅝
...o	1,342,300	30⅝	26¼	27⅝	+⅛
	1,227,600	51¼	47¼	50⅛	+1⅝
...b	1,180,800	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅜
...ak	1,160,700	56⅜	53⅝	54⅛	-2
...ar	1,158,800	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	-½
	1,048,000	53⅝	52¼	52⅝	+⅛
	1,044,100	60¼	56⅜	58⅝	+1⅝

...rades in: 2,108
...es: 895 ; declines: 961 ; unchanged: 252
...hs: 251 ; new lows: 112

Volume

...	209,218,000 shares
...c	192,080,000 shares
...week	164,300,000 shares
...e	5,740,974,699 shares
...e	5,316,010,000 shares
...e	3,777,290,000 shares

DM Bonds
(average prices)

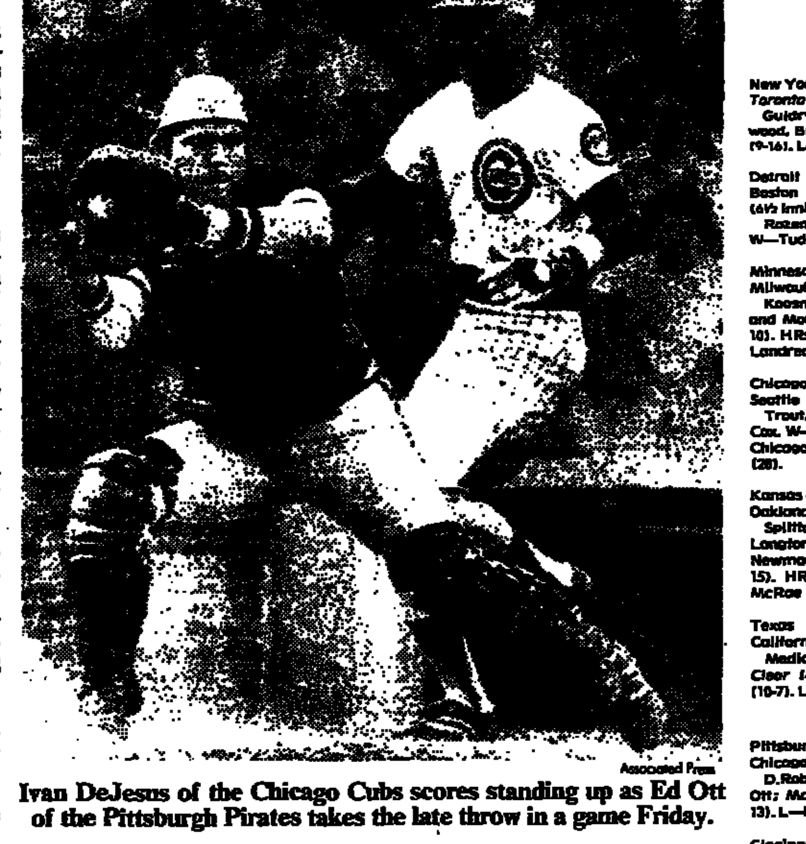
...6¾-87	95.90
Entwickl. Bk 7-85	98.50
...lien 5¾-89	92.25
...ien 7¾-84	100.00
...ien 6¾-85	94.60
...E 7-89	98.50
...7¾-83	101.50
...8½-85	103.75
...6½-84	99.00
...6-87	94.75
...om 5¾-87	91.00
...¾-84	99.90
...-89	92.80
...ma 8-83	102.30
...ma 6½-88	98.00
...aral 7-83	100.00
...aral 6¼-87	93.25
...7¼-83	102.10
...nd 7-87	99.40
...orks 5¾-90	91.75
...ntralbk Wien 6-87	93.50
...Ontario 6½-87	97.90
...-87	98.50
...¾-88	92.65
...½-87	101.50
...¾-87	98.80
...of Denmark 6-88	91.95
...of Denm 5¼-84	93.50
...½-87	96.75
...hagen 7½-86	101.00
...eal 7-87	99.00
...eland 7½-86	103.00
...eland 7-87	99.75
...eland 5¾-86	90.10
...Communalbk 6-89	93.75
...ps 6-89	93.90
...b Gas 7-89	100.00
...Hydro 6¾-89	97.75
...reich 6¾-85	99.85
...c Provinz 7½-87	101.10
...c Hydro 6½-87	97.50
...c Hydro 6¼-87	95.10
...Steamship 8½-84	N.Q.
...Steamship 7-84	100.40
...den 6-89	93.25
...6¾-89	97.70
...ank 6¾-87	98.00
...ank 8-82	103.40
...ank 6½-85	95.40
...ank 5¾-90	88.90

Units of Account DM Basis

...alia 8-86	148.00	-
...3-86	148.00	-
...¾-86	147.50	-
...(Irl) 8¼-86	148.00	-
...8¼-86	148.00	-
...oba 7-89	148.00	-
...oba 9-82	148.00	-
...8-86	N.Q.	N.Q.
...7¾-86	148.75	-
...5¾-86	148.75	-
...¾-85	100.50	102.00
...ute 9-89	100.50	102.00
...ty7-93	85.00	86.50
...ity 6¾-86	100.00	101.50

INTERNATIONAL BONDS
(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

Cop City 9¼-85	101.50	103.00
Cop City 10-79	99.50	101.00
C.C.A. 9¼-85	101.50	103.00
Cop Tel 9½-85	102.00	103.50
Enso 9¼-84	102.50	103.50
Funen Tel 9-84	102.50	104.00
G.I.S. 9¾-83	101.00	102.50
Helsinki 10-83	104.00	105.50
Iceland 8¼-88	99.50	101.00
Iceland 9¾-86	102.00	103.50
Iceland 10-94	106.00	—
Imatran 8½-87	99.00	100.50
Imatran 9¾-85	105.50	107.00
Ind M Bk 9½-83	101.50	103.00
Ireland 9¼-82	102.50	104.00
Ireland 9¾-84	101.50	103.00
K.L.I. 7¾-93	94.50	96.00
Manitoba 9¼-85	104.00	105.50
Oslo 8⅞-92	101.50	103.00
Oslo 9¾-85	102.50	104.00
Oslo 10-81	101.00	102.50
Pechiney 8¾-89	99.50	101.00
S.D.R. 7-93	86.50	88.00
S.D.R. 9½-87	102.50	104.00
S.D.R. 9¼-85	103.00	104.50
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	99.00	100.50
Swed State 9¼-85	104.00	105.50
Canadian Dollars		
Conpac 9¼-83	93	93½
Ford 9¼-83	92¾	93¼
GMAC 9¼-83	91⅞	92⅜
Hudson Bay 10¼-87	96¼	97¼
Manitoba 9¼-85	94	94⅜
Royal Canada 9½-88	92¼	92¾
Raynat 9½-80	97¼	98
Texasgulf 10-86	96½	96¾
Toronto Dominion 9-82	93⅜	93⅞
Union Carbide9¾-86	92⅞	93⅜
European Currency Units		
S.Africa 9-86	98.50	100.00
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	98.25	99.25
Interfrigo 7½-86	99.50	101.00
For trading in DM		
French Francs		
BASF 7½-87	80.50	81.50
CNA 9⅝-87	96.00	97.00
CECA 10½-82	97.50	98.50
Charbonnages 10¼-82	98.25	99.25
Cim Lafarge 7½-87	78.75	79.75
Cred Fonc 10¼-82	98.25	99.25
EIB 7¼-88	77.00	78.00
Paribas 10¼-82	97.00	98.00
Peugeot 10-83	96.00	97.00
Quebec Prov 7½-87	81.00	82.00
Rhone-Poulenc 10½-80	98.00	99.00
St. Gobain 10-80	97.00	98.00
World Bank 7¾-87	79.75	80.75
Guilders		
ABN 8¼-84	97.00	97.75
Amro Bk 7-83	94.75	95.50
Australia 8-83	98.25	99.00
E.I.B. 8-84	97.00	97.75
Mees Hope 7¾-82	96.75	97.50
Mexico 8¼-82	97.75	98.50
Ned Gasunie 8¾-84	100.50	101.50
NMB 8¼-84	97.25	98.00
New Zealand 6¾-84	92.00	92.75
Norway 8¼-84	97.25	97.75
Norway 6½-83	91.75	92.50
Austria 9¼-82	100.25	101.00
OKB 6½-85	90.75	91.50
Philips 7¾-81	97.25	98.00
SNCF 9-81	99.50	100.25
Thyssen 8½-82	100.75	101.50
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	87.50	89.50
EIB 7086	94.00	95.00
Burmah 7-86	86.00	88.00
Cons. Eur 7-87	87.00	89.00
Denmark 6¾-87	86.00	88.00
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	85.00	87.00
Finland 7-87	90.00	92.00
ISE 6½-87	91.00	—
Reed 6¾-87	85.00	87.00
Slater 7¼-87	75.00	—



Associated Press

Ivan DeJesus of the Chicago Cubs scores standing up as Ed Ott of the Pittsburgh Pirates takes the late throw in a game Friday.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BATTING (425 at bats)—Lynn, Bsn, .337; GBrett, KC, .332; Rice, Bsn, .331; AOliver, Tex, .326; Downing, Cal, .326.
RUNS—GBrett, KC, 118; Baylor, Cal, 116; Rice, Bsn, 115; Lynn, Bsn, 113; Lansford, Cal, 112.
RBI—Baylor, Cal, 138; Rice, Bsn, 128; Lynn, Bsn, 117; Thomas, Mil, 116; Singleton, Bal, 110.
HITS—GBrett, KC, 211; Rice, Bsn, 197; BBell, Tex, 194; Baylor, Cal, 183; Lansford, Cal, 182.
DOUBLES—Lemon, Chi, 43; GBrett, KC, 42; BBell, Tex, 42; Cooper, Mil, 40; Lynn, Bsn, 39.
TRIPLES—GBrett, KC, 20; Molitor, Mil, 14; Wilson, KC, 13; Randolph, NY, 12; Porter, KC, 10.
HOME RUNS—Thomas, Mil, 43; Rice, Bsn, 39; Lynn, Bsn, 38; Singleton, Bal, 35; Baylor, Cal, 35.
STOLEN BASES—Wilson, KC, 75; LeFlore, Det, 78; JCruz, Sea, 46; Wills, Tex, 35; Bumbry, Bal, 34.
PITCHING (15 Decisions)—Flanagan, Bal, 22-8, .733, 3.12; Caldwell, Mil, 15-6, .714, 3.26; Kern, Tex, 12-5, .706, 1.60; Clear, Cal, 11-5, .688, 3.62; Zahn, Min, 13-6, .684, 3.47; Morris, Det, 15-7, .682, 3.44; Guidry, NY, 17-8, .680, 2.85; John, NY, 19-9, .679, 2.91.
STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal, 211; Guidry, NY, 185; Flanagan, Bal, 175; Jenkins, Tex, 154; Koosman, Min, 146.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

BATTING (425 at bats)—KHrnandz, StL, .346; Rose, Phl, .333; Horner, Atl, .316; Knight, Cin, .316; Garvey, LA, .314.
RUNS—KHrnandz, StL, 111; Lopes, LA, 106; Schmidt, Phl, 104; Moreno, Pgh, 101; Parker, Pgh, 101.
RBI—Winfield, SD, 113; Kingman, Chi, 112; Schmidt, Phl, 111; KHrnandz, StL, 103; Garvey, LA, 103.
HITS—KHrnandz, StL, 202; Templeton, StL, 202; Rose, Phl, 198; Garvey, LA, 197; Matthews, Atl, 187.
DOUBLES—KHrnandz, StL, 45; Parker, Pgh, 43; Cromartie, Mtl, 41; Youngblood, NY, 41; Rose, Phl, 39.
TRIPLES—Templeton, StL, 18; Dawson, Mtl, 12; Bowa, Phl, 11; McBride, Phl, 11; Moreno, Pgh, 11; KHrnandz, StL, 11.
HOME RUNS—Kingman, Chi, 47; Schmidt, Phl, 44; Winfield, SD, 32; Horner, Atl, 30; Parrish, Mtl, 29; Stargell, Pgh, 29.
STOLEN BASES—Moreno, Pgh, 70; North, SF, 55; Taveras, NY, 46; Lopes, LA, 42; TScott, StL, 36.
PITCHING (15 Decisions)—Tidrow, Chi, 11-4, .733, 2.58; Seaver, Cin, 15-6, .714, 3.17; Blyleven, Pgh, 11-5, .688, 3.51; SMartinez, StL, 15-7, .682, 3.31; JNiekro, Htn, 20-10, .667, 2.98; Romo, Pgh, 10-5, .667, 3.80; KForsch, Htn, 11-6, .647, 3.09; Reuschel, Chi, 18-10, .643, 3.27.
STRIKEOUTS—Richard, Htn, 289; Carlton, Phl, 197; PNiekro, Atl, 196; Blyleven, Pgh, 167; Sutton, LA, 145.

Umpires Charge Discrimination

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP) — The Major League Umpires Association has filed formal charges of unfair labor practices against the National League. The allegations involve salaries and fringe benefits.

Richie Phillips, counsel for the umpires association, charged the league with five separate counts of discrimination against the union umpires, who struck for seven weeks at the beginning of the season.

The association charged discrimination in the areas of guaranteed salaries, advancement opportunities for minor-league umpires who honored the strike, vacation time, umpire evaluations and expense money. Blake Cullen, supervisor of umpires for the National League, denied the charges.

Team Batting

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi	avg.
St. Louis	5342	673	1485	259	60	90	633	.278
Chicago	5241	676	1422	238	41	153	635	.271
Pittsburgh	5297	712	1428	248	51	140	652	.270
Cincinnati	5247	712	1398	260	29	126	669	.265
Philadelph	5139	647	1362	229	51	114	605	.265
Montreal	5120	659	1352	258	42	132	609	.264
Los Angeles	5205	696	1359	207	23	173	671	.261
Houston	5079	550	1294	210	50	46	512	.255
Atlanta	5115	627	1301	207	28	118	585	.254
San Frncsc	5187	541	1292	235	38	67	510	.249
San Diego	5214	568	1257	183	51	88	525	.241

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi	avg.
Boston	5283	806	1499	289	34	188	774	.284
Kansas City	5377	815	1525	278	75	113	762	.284
California	5290	835	1497	233	43	159	780	.283
Texas	5309	718	1487	244	23	136	688	.280
Minnesota	5249	727	1453	240	42	109	675	.277
Milwauke	5242	760	1453	272	38	179	721	.277
Chicago	5176	693	1423	268	33	121	648	.275
Detroit	5132	747	1380	210	34	154	707	.269
Seattle	5274	666	1416	237	45	128	634	.268
New York	5140	677	1350	211	38	132	642	.263
Baltimore	5085	713	1324	244	23	172	674	.260
Cleveland	5077	722	1321	193	28	127	670	.260
Toronto	5145	581	1284	23x	27	90	531	.250
Oakland	5098	552	1222	180	30	102	520	.240

Friday and Saturday Line Scores

Friday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	000 101 000—2	8	2
Toronto	300 000 00x—3	7	1

Guidry and Robinson, Guiden (8); T.Underwood, Buskey (8) and Cerone. W—T.Underwood (9-16). L—Guidry (17-8).

Detroit	000 001 0—1	6	2
Boston	301 000 x—4	8	1

(6½ innings—rain)
Rozema and Parrish; Tudor and Allenson. W—Tudor (1-2). L—Rozema (4-4).

Minnesota	000 000 003—3	6	0
Milwaukee	010 000 100—2	9	1

Koosman, Marshall (9) and Wynegar; Haas and Moore. W—Koosman (19-13). L—Haas (11-10). HRs—Milwaukee, Thomas (43). Minnesota, Landreaux (15), Wynegar (7).

Chicago	005 000 011—7	10	2
Seattle	100 000 030—4	9	1

Trout, Farmer (8) and Foley; Parrott and Cox. W—Trout (10-8). L—Parrott (13-11). HRs—Chicago, Orta (11), Torres (7); Seattle, Horton (28).

Kansas City	054 000 103—13	17	2
Oakland	001 000 012—4	9	8

Splittorff, Eaton (9) and Porter, Wathan (9); Langford, Minetto (2), Todd (7), Lacey (9) and Newman. W—Splittorff (14-17). L—Langford (12-15). HRs—Kansas City, U. Washington 2 (2), McRae (10).

Texas	000 010 200—3	10	1
California	000 100 000—1	8	2

Medich, Kern (7) and Sundberg; Tanana, Clear (4), Aase (7) and Downing. W—Medich (10-7). L—Clear (11-5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	000 000 000—0	4	0
Chicago	000 020 00x—2	9	0

D.Robinson, G.Jackson (7), Roberts (8) and Ott; McGlothen and Foote. W—McGlothen (13-13). L—D. Robinson (8-7).

Cincinnati	020 000 000 000 0—2	8	2
Houston	001 000 100 000 1—3	13	0

Seaver, Tomlin (10), Hume (10) and Bench; Richard, Sambito (12) and Pujols, Bochy (9). W—Sambito (8-6). L—Hume (10-9). HR—Cincinnati, Knight (10).

Los Angeles	010 000 000—1	4	0
San Diego	102 000 00x—3	6	0

Hannahs, K.Brett (8) and Yeager; Eichelberger and Fahey. W—Eichelberger (1-1). L—Hannahs (0-1). HR—San Diego, Winfield (32).

Saturday's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(1st game)

St. Louis	400 200 000—6	11	3
New York	001 000 020—3	5	0

Denny, Thomas (6) and Kennedy; Pacella, Jackson (2), Bernard (5), Glynn (8) and Stearns. W—Denny (8-11). L—Pacella (0-2). HRs—New York, Hebner 2 (9); St. Louis, Hernandez (11).

(2nd game)

St. Louis	000 200 100—3	8	0
New York	000 100 100—2	7	0

Forsch and Simmons; Falcone, Reardon (8) and Hodges. W—Forsch (10-11). L—Falcone (6-14). HR—St. Louis, Hendrick (14).

(1st game)

Montreal	000 013 040 0—8	9	0
Philadelphia	000 714 001 1—9	16	1

Rogers, Grimsley (6), Bahnsen (6), Atkinson (7), Fryman (9), Murray (9), Sosa (10) and Carter; Carlton, Eastwick (7), Reed (9) and McCarver. W—Reed (12-8). L—Murray (4-11). HRs—Montreal, Parrish (27); Philadelphia, Schmidt (44).

(2nd game)

Montreal	110 110 130—8	10	0
Philadelphia	000 000 110—2	11	0

Palmer, Sosa (7), Bahnsen (8) and Dyer; Noles, Kucek (7), Bird (7), McGraw (8), Eastwick (9) and Moreland. W—Palmer (10-2). L—Noles (3-4). HRs—Montreal, Parrish 2 (29), Dawson (23), Dyer (1).

San Francisco	000 001 010—2	2	0
Atlanta	300 022 03x—10	13	1

Blue, Griffin (5), Barbon (6), Plank (8) and Littlejohn, Sadek (8); Niekro and Benedict. W—Niekro (19-19). L—Blue (13-14). HRs—Atlanta, Horner (29), Matthews (26).

Cincinnati	100 000 000—1	5	1
Houston	000 120 01x—4	9	0

LaCoss, Bair (8), Soto (8), Tomlin (8) and Bench; Niekro, Sambito (9) and Pujols. W—Niekro (20-10). L—LaCoss (14-8).

Los Angeles	100 000 421—8	13	0
San Diego	100 004 32x—10	11	1

Hough, Castillo (6), Patterson (7), Brett (7) and Ferguson; Owchinko, Mura (7), D'Acquisto (8), Lee (8) and Fahey. W—Mura (4-3). L—Patterson (3-1). HRs—Los Angeles, Garvey (27), Cey (27), Guerrero (1).

Pittsburgh	010 020 001—4	8	1
Chicago	000 000 100—1	4	1

Kison, Tekulve (7) and Nicosia; Riley, Geisel (5), Moore (6), Tidrow (8) and Foote. W—Kison (11-7). L—Riley (0-1). HRs—Pittsburgh, Madlock (14). Chicago, Buckner (14).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas	000 100 000—1	5	2
California	000 010 20x—3	8	0

Comer, Lyle (7) and Sundberg; Knapp and Downing. W—Knapp (4-5). L—Comer (16-11). HRs—Texas, Montanez (7); California, Grich (29).

Kansas City	000 000 000—0	7	0
Oakland	000 000 02x—2	6	2

Leonard and Porter; Keough and Essian. W—Keough (2-16). L—Leonard (13-11).

(1st game)

Cleveland	010 006 000—7	11	0
Baltimore	100 000 200—3	10	1

Waits, Monge (7) and Alexander; McGregor, Stoddard (6), Flinn (9) and Dempsey. W—Waits (16-13). L—McGregor (12-6). HRs—Cleveland, Johnson 2 (17), Manning (3); Baltimore, Bumbry (7).

Chicago	002 100 100—4	12	1
Seattle	211 000 20x—6	10	0

Dotson, Hoffman (3), Proly (7) and Colbern; Dressler, Rawley (4), McLaughlin (7) and Cox. W—McLaughlin (7-6). L—Hoffman (0-5).

New York	000 500 020—7	10	1
Toronto	000 100 201—4	9	1

Tiant, Kaat (7), Gossage (7) and Narron; Edge, Garvin (6), Freisleben (8) and Cerone. W—Tiant (12-8). L—Edge (3-3). HRs—New York, Gamble 2 (16), Narron (4), R. Jackson (27). Toronto, Carty (12).

Minnesota	020 202 000—6	14	0
Milwaukee	100 000 002—3	11	0

Erickson, Marshall (9) and Wynegar; Slaton, Travers (4) and Moore. W—Erickson (3-9). L—Slaton (15-9). HR—Milwaukee, Lezcano (28).

Munson Error Cited in Crash

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT) — The chief of the federal team investigating the jet crash that killed Thurman Munson said that his field report would show that startling mistakes by Munson as the pilot caused the accident. But he strongly suggested that the Federal Aviation Administration was a party to the fatal accident through lax licensing procedures.

The official, Edward McAvoy of the National Transportation Safety Board, repeatedly appeared astonished that the 32-year-old Yankee catcher had been permitted to fly as a fully qualified pilot in a high-performance aircraft that he did not seem to have mastered.

The twin-engine jet, a $1.4-million Cessna Citation owned by Munson, crashed and burned short of the Akron-Canton Airport on Aug. 2 as Munson was practicing takeoffs and landings. Two pilots who were riding with the ballplayer, David Hall and Jerry Anderson, both of Canton, were injured.

McAvoy said his report would say that the probable cause of the crash was "improper use of throttles and flight controls" by Munson.

More Sports On Page 21

Affirmed Wins The Woodward

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (UPI) — Affirmed, seeking his second consecutive title as horse of the year, squeezed between horses on the far turn and galloped away to an easy 2 ½-length victory over Coastal yesterday to win the Woodward Stakes at Belmont Park.

Ridden by Laffit Pincay Jr., Affirmed stayed in second behind Mister Brea through the early going of the 1 1-4 mile stakes and was passed as they left the backstretch by Coastal and Czaravich. However, Pincay refused to be shaken and guided Affirmed through the opening as he swept to victory in 2:01 3-5.

It was the sixth consecutive victory for Affirmed — the 2-5 favorite — and the winner's purse of $114,600 raised his lifetime earnings to $2,168,818 — the most ever for a throughbred.

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(Continued from Page 17)

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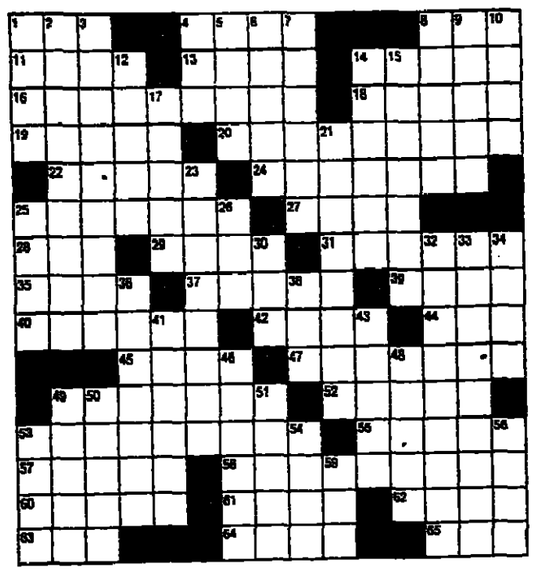
CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 London's defenders
4 Pairs
8 Presidential monogram
11 —— about (date designation)
13 A Chaplin
14 Office worker
16 Like a curve or allegory
18 Word with bear or region
19 Maître's concern
20 Anagram for dirty room
22 Tubby
24 Infant
25 Everlasting
27 Genetic molecules: Abbr.
28 O.S.S. successor
29 Prof.
31 Bright star
35 Group of elephants
37 Blues
39 Volcano in Sicily
40 Lamb's products
42 Honor society letter
44 Weighty: Abbr.
45 German possessive pronoun
47 Products of compasses
49 Devilish
52 Hearts
53 Darkroom equipment
55 Dense tropical American forest
57 Ascertain
58 Light meal
60 Fats
61 Biblical name
62 Cousin of tan
63 Word with light or dive
64 Item for a gardener
65 Former draft initials

DOWN

1 Hawser, e.g.
2 Partial resemblances
3 Ancestors
4 As well
5 Open hillside
6 Hamburger adjunct
7 Holy
8 Serf of Sparta
9 Delusion's partner
10 Whig's opponent
12 Snarl
14 Type of column
15 Season —— (cook's direction)
17 Muddle
21 Austere
23 Placing in a box
25 Hurt
26 Locale of the C.O.
30 "Ay, there's the ——"
32 Concern of the N.C.A.A.
33 Brokers' clients
34 Beams
36 Cad
38 Nuclear agcy.
41 Longs
43 Scent
46 Relatives
48 Box for oranges
49 Move slyly
50 Winged
51 Hag
53 Building parts
54 —— gin
56 Burden
59 Hallucinogen letters

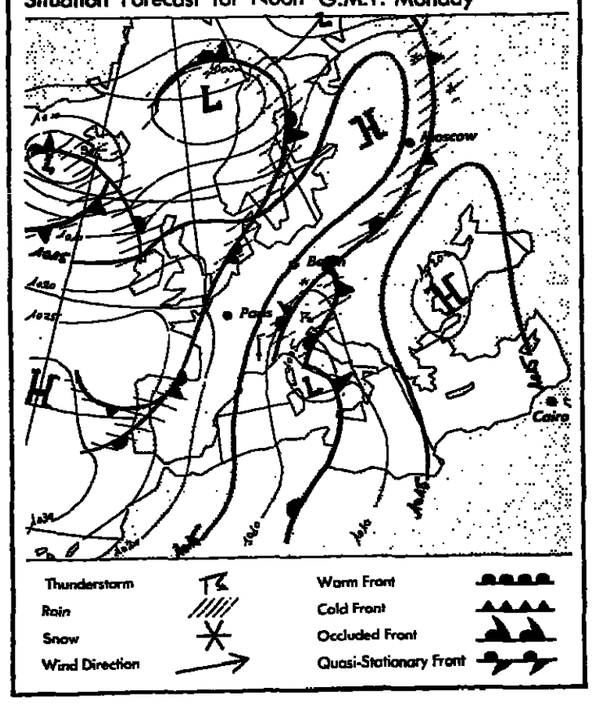
Solution to Friday's Puzzle

F	A	I	T		M	A	S	H		G	I	L	E	S
A	N	N	O		A	L	O	E		O	D	E	T	O
U	S	E	D		R	E	L	A	T	I	O	N	A	L
S	A	L	A	M	I		I	R	O	N		O	L	D
T	R	I	T	O	N			S	R	T	A			
		G	E	N	E	R	A	T	I	O	N	G	A	P
S	K	I		D	R	U	G		I	B	E	R	I	A
L	I	B	R	A		E	O	S		A	W	A	R	D
A	L	L	O	Y	S		R	U	S	T		P	S	S
B	L	E	S	S	E	D	A	R	E	T	H	E		
			E	C	R	U			C	L	O	V	E	R
A	D	A		H	I	S	S			R	E	M	I	S	E
J	U	S	T	I	N	T	I	M	E		A	N	T	A
A	R	I	E	L		E	R	A	T		G	E	E	D
R	A	T	E	D		R	E	D	S		E	S	S	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fine	MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy	MIAMI	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	29	84	Fine	MILAN	17	63	Overcast
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	9	48	Clear
BEIRUT	27	81	Cloudy	MOSCOW	20	68	Mist
BELGRADE	23	73	Rain	MUNICH	8	46	Rain
BERLIN	13	55	Overcast	NEW YORK	16	61	Clear
BRUSSELS	14	57	Fine	NICE	22	72	Overcast
BUCHAREST	27	81	Fine	OSLO	10	50	Overcast
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	Fine
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fine	PRAGUE	8	46	Rain
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Fine	ROME	23	73	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Fine	SOFIA	23	73	Mist
DUBLIN	13	55	Showers	STOCKHOLM	13	55	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	TEHRAN	——	——	N.A.
FLORENCE	19	66	Rain	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fine
FRANKFURT	12	54	Overcast	TOKYO	25	77	Overcast
GENEVA	10	50	Overcast	TUNIS	21	70	Rain
HELSINKI	11	52	Fine	VIENNA	13	55	Rain
HOUSTON	——	——	N.A.	WARSAW	12	54	Overcast
ISTANBUL	24	75	Fine	WASHINGTON	17	63	Clear
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	46	Rain
LISBON	28	68	Fine				
LONDON	15	59	Overcast	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Clear				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



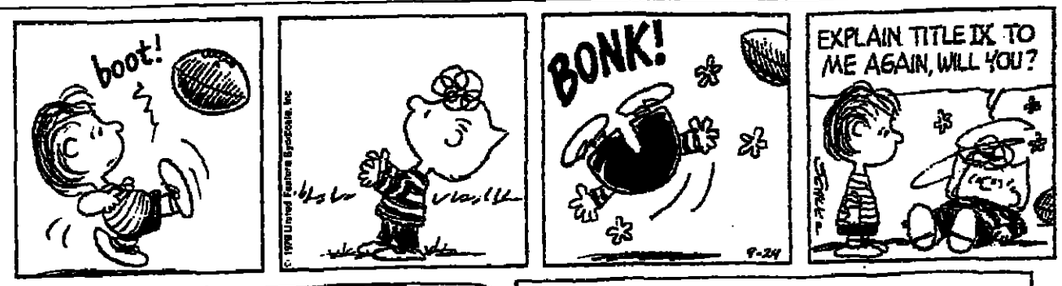
Judge in Rhodesia Rules a Burp Doesn't Mean Driver Was Drunk

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Sept. 22 (Reuters) — A man who burped into a breathalyzer was acquitted of drunken driving here.

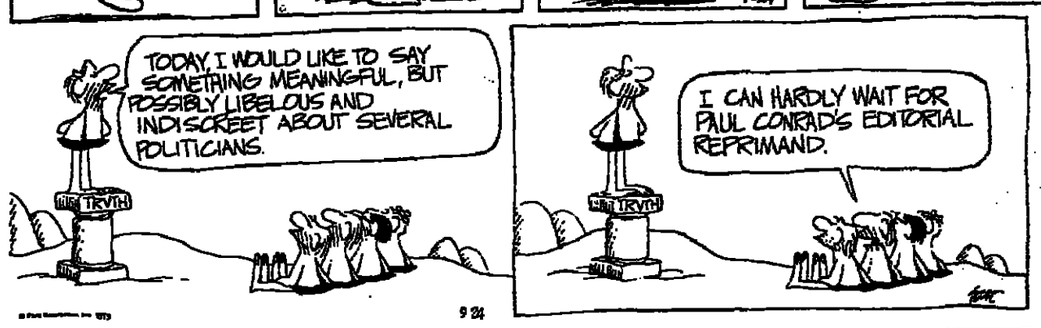
The magistrate said that although the device registered a very high blood alcohol level, other evidence indicated that John Howlett, 49, was only slightly drunk at the time.

Mr. Howlett, who pleaded not guilty, said in court yesterday that he had belched while being breath-tested. He said this must have brought up air from his stomach rather than his lungs, producing a false high reading.

PEANUTS

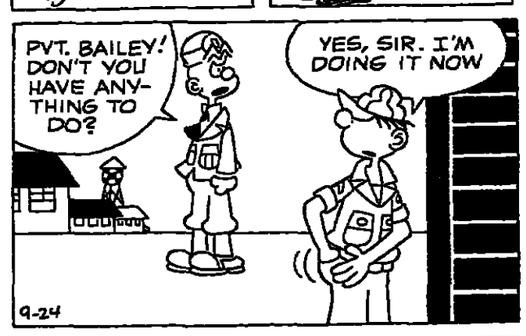


B.C.



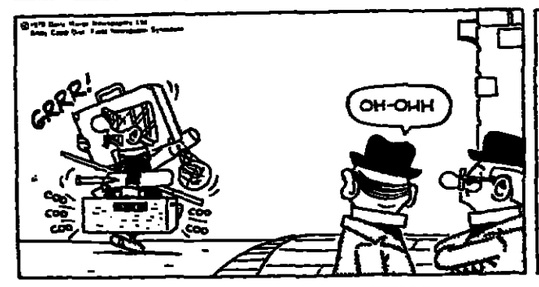
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

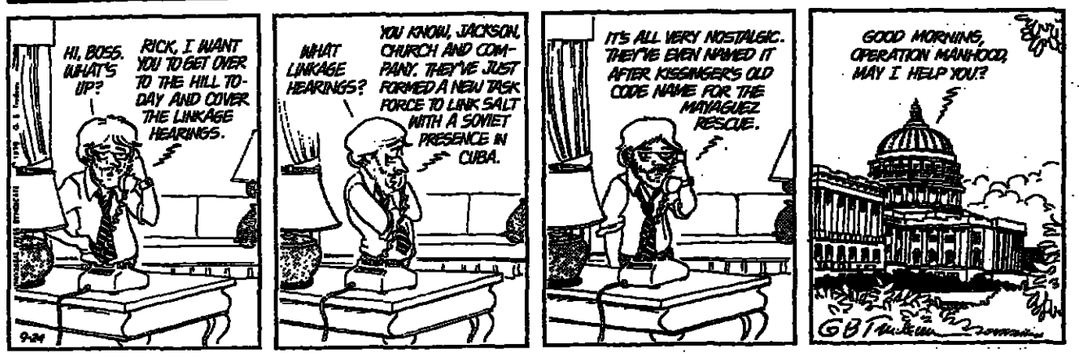
WIZARD of ID



BRADLEY

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

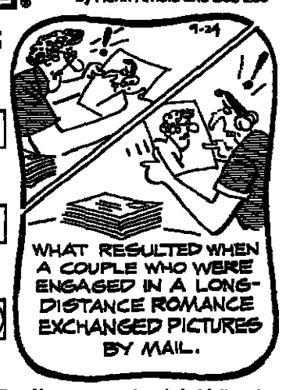
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHITK

NAPOR

RAHPON

SHINIF



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A ○○○○○ ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: HIKER POUND UNSOLD ATOMIC
Answer: What the fairy tale heroine went to the photo shop for—HER "PRINTS"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"...AND DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE FLOOR.... RUFF'S CLEANIN' THAT UP."

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

DIAGHILEV

By Richard Buckle. Atheneum. Illustrated. 616 pp. $22.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

SERGEI DIAGHILEV may have done more to publicize modern art than anyone else in this century. Besides revolutionizing ballet, he brought to European and American audiences the music of such composers as Stravinsky, Satie, Poulenc, Auric, de Falla, Honegger, Milhaud and Prokofiev. He commissioned paintings and stage decor from Picasso, Braque, Juan Gris, Derain, Rouault, Miro, di Chirico, Gabo, Utrillo and Delaunay. Diaghilev was the Machiavelli, the message center, the eye of the storm, in the evolution of dance, music and painting in the first three decades of the 20th century.

In "Diaghilev," Richard Buckle has moved heaven and earth, so to speak, to do his subject justice. A British ballet critic for more than 30 years and author of a highly-praised biography of Nijinsky, Buckle seems to have spoken to everyone and read everything that could conceivably be relevant to Diaghilev. As history and as gossip, his book is an interminable entertainment.

We see the young Diaghilev arriving in Paris after being disappointed in Russia, bringing Chaliapin and Russian opera to surprise French audiences. We find him, together with his choreographer Michel Fokine, breaking down the rigid traditions of classical ballet. Taking a form that had been almost military in its discipline in Russia and regarded as something like an acrobatic cabaret in the rest of Europe, he turned ballet into a legitimate and immensely popular art.

Going even further than the Renaissance princes, Diaghilev commissioned choreographers, musicians and painters and taught them to function together. His taste was almost infallible, even when his dancers were his lovers. When financial wizardry was required, Diaghilev did that too. Because his dreams always outdistanced his means, it might be said that he revolutionized the ballet on credit. It was art on the installment plan.

Buckle's "Diaghilev" is rich with anecdote, as all such books ought to be. We see the young Diaghilev walking arm-in-arm through the streets of Paris with Oscar Wilde, while the couples in the cafes stand on their chairs to shout abuse. We see Viennese violinists throwing down their bows in the face of Stravinsky's music. We see the audience physically fighting all through the theater at the premiere of "Le Sacre du Printemps."

Here is Nijinsky trying to explain his unorthodox ideas to the puzzled members of the company. Here is Diaghilev training the young Serge Lifar to be his favorite by sending him piles of difficult literary works to read after a day of ballet classes. Here are Rodin and Odilon Redon writing to the newspapers to defend Diaghilev. Here is Romola Nijinsky accusing Diaghilev of "destroying" her husband through "Tolstoyan vegetarianism."

Buckle shows Nijinsky dismissing "Spectre de la Rose," which Fokine had choreographed for him, as *trop joli*. We see him studying the Dalcroze method, together with Diaghilev, in an attempt to develop a deeper relationship between dance and music. We see Margot Asquith, Countess of Oxford, writing to Diaghilev in the morning from her bed that, in "Le Tricorne," the cries of the chorus were feeble and not spontaneous, that the castanets were not quite in time and that Massine was too far back from the curtain.

When Stravinsky writes to his mother that Fokine is "an exhausted artist," he anticipates Diaghilev who seeks in Nijinsky a choreography as original as his dance. When Nijinsky's sanity gives way, Diaghilev goes to Massine, to Brotislava Nijinska, Nijinsky's sister, and finally to Balanchine.

There are cameo appearances by "the cold and sadistic" beauty Ida Rubinstein, Coco Chanel, Jean Cocteau, Isadora Duncan, Sacheverell Sitwell, and dozens of other major and minor celebrities of the time. Sometimes, in his zeal, Buckle may tell us too much about marginal things, which seems to be the fashion in modern biography. Is it really necessary or useful, for example, to know that one of Diaghilev's creditors cabled acceptance of a part-payment, or that "11 performances in Spain were followed by eight in Holland"? There will probably be readers, however, who will be interested to hear Buckle's description of Nijinsky as an indifferent lover.

If Diaghilev was dictatorial and wildly jealous, he was redeemed by a personality, by his sentimentality, which gave him the touch of pathos that he needed. As a sample of his great flair, at least one of his remarks ought to be quoted, especially since it contrasts so vividly with the mood of his time with ours. "Our century interests itself with *Monuments Mechaniques*," he said, "but whenever new *Mouvements Antiques* occur people seem to be more frightened of being run over by them than by a motorcar in the street." Reading "Diaghilev," one feels a certain nostalgia for the time when art could still frighten people.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Soviet Ballerina Hopes to Hear From Defector

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (UPI) — Ballerina Ludmila Vlasova, cheered back for five curtain calls in her season debut with the Bolshoi, said today she still loves her husband defector Alexander Godunov and would like to hear from him.

"Tell him that I love him very much," Miss Vlasova told Western reporters after her performance in "Love For Love." Smiling frequently and clutching bouquets of roses, Miss Vlasova said she had not heard from her husband since he defected in New York Aug. 22.

Asked why she thinks he decided to stay in the United States, she answered: "I don't think he decided to leave. He got in some sort of situation that is still not clear."

Asked if she thought he would be successful dancing in the United States, she said, "Yes, he will be a big success. He is very talented."

Her husband's defection triggered a diplomatic incident when U.S. officials refused to allow Miss Vlasova's Aeroflot plane to leave New York until they could talk with her to determine if she was leaving voluntarily.

Quake Shakes Hawaii

HONOLULU, Sept. 23 (UPI) — An earthquake, measuring 5.6 on the Richter scale, shook Hawaii Friday, breaking the windows of a few residences, but not causing any serious damage.

CHESS — By Robert Byrne

The 1979 World Junior Championship in Skien, Norway, was won by Yasser Seirawan, an 18-year-old Seattle master. He led a Swiss-system field of 56 contenders with a score of 10-3, with eight victories, one loss and four draws.

Alexander Chernin of the Soviet Union was second at 9½-3½. There was a tie for third at 8½-4½ among Predrag Nikolic of Yugoslavia, Rudy Douven of the Netherlands, James Plaskett of Britain and A. Negelscu of Rumania.

In the eighth round, Seirawan outplayed Gerardo Berbert of Argentina positionally, finishing with a smart mating attack.

To exchange, without provocation, a bishop for a knight with 5 . . . BxN; QxB in the English Opening, four knights variation, may seem strange, but Black should achieve quick development and the white queen could turn out to be exposed at QB3.

However, after 6 . . . Q-K2 P-QR3, Barbero might well have emphasized his rapid mobilization by advancing with 7 . . . P-Q4; 8 P-Q4, NxP; 9 NxN, PxN; 10 QxP, P-B4; 11 Q-R4. In any case, his 7 . . . P-QR4 did not prevent Raymond Keene's innovation, 8 P-QN4! by which White gained space on the queen's wing.

Instead of keeping the position as closed as possible with 8 . . . P-Q3, Barbero played 8 . . . PxP; 9 PxP, RxR; 10 QxR when 10 . . . NxP; 11 QxP yields White a superior ending with the bishop-pair and black center pawns cleared away.

After 10 . . . P-K5; 11 P-N5, PxN; 12 PxN, the possible 12 . . . PxNP; 13 PxPch, QxP; 14 BxP, 0-0; 15 R-N1 grants White king side attacking chances. Also after Barbero's 12 . . . NPxP; 13 PxP, Seirawan got a useful open KN file.

Barbero's 15 . . . Q-R5 was important to defend his king and to free Seirawan's rook to the protection of the KR pawn. However, after 16 R-K2, he should have played 16 . . . P-Q3 followed by 17 . . . Q-R4 and 18 . . . B-B4.

Barbero's alternative, 16 . . . RxQB4?, permitted Seirawan to attack first one wing by 17 Q-R8!, N-Q2 and then the other by 18 R-KN1!. If defense with 18 . . . P-N3 would have been inadequate, for 19 Q-Q5, B-N2; 20 QxP, QxRP; 21 R-N3, N-K1; 22 Q-K5!, P-KB3, 23 RxPch, PxR; 24 QxQ picks up the queen.

After 18 . . . P-KB3; 19 Q-Q5ch, it would have made little difference, had Barbero played 19 . . . N-B2, since 20 QxBP, QxRP; 21 R-N3 presents simultaneous threats of 22 BxP and 22 QxP.

His 19 . . . K-R1; 20 QxP, QxRP; 21 R-N3 left him without defense to his threatened QxBP and it was difficult to suggest a constructive move for him. His desperate 21 . . . P-R4 overlooks Seirawan's crushing rook sacrifice with 22 RxPf, KxR; 23 Q-N5ch, K-B2; 24 QxBPch, K-K1; 25 B-N6ch.

Defense by 25 . . . R-B2 would have been beaten by 26 B-K5, Q-R6; 27 BxN, PxB; 28 BxRch forcing mate. But also after 25 . . . N—B; 26 B-K5!, Barbero had to give up because 26 . . . Q-R6; 27 BxBP, Q-K3 allows 28 Q-Q8mate.

ENGLISH OPENING

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	14 B-QN2	N-K2
2 N-QB3	N-KB3	15 B-Q3	Q-R5
3 N-B3	N-B3	16 R-K2	P-QB4
4 P-N3	B-N5	17 Q-Q2	N-Q4
5 Q-R4	BxN	18 B-KB1	P-KB3
6 QxB	Q-K2	19 Q-Q3ch	K-R1
7 P-QR3	P-QR4	20 R-K3	R-KB1
8 P-QN4	PxP	21 R-R3	P-KR4
9 PxP	RxR	22 RxP	RxR
10 QxR	P-K5	23 Q-R8ch	K-B2
11 P-N5	PxN	24 QxBPch	K-K1
12 PxN	NPxP	25 B-N6ch	resigns
13 PxP	B-K2		

هكذا من الاصل

atriots Beat Chargers, eelers Hold Off Colts

ion Agency Dispatches

ORO, Mass., Sept. 23 — ogan passed five yards to nels on the second play of quarter for the game-win- hdown and Steve Nelson's on clinched the game with as the New England Patri- ed the San Diego Charg- here today.

riots led, 20-0, in the sec- ter, but the Chargers ral- 19-yard touchdown pass Fouts to John Jefferson ard scoring run by Clar- ams before the half end-

argers threatened to win nal Football League game backer Bob Horn picked n's roll-out pass at the Pa- yard line and ran it back with 1:50 left. However intercepted Fouts' third- s at the 2-yard line.

ago — now 3-1, as are the trailed 17-0 in the first o touchdown runs of 1 Sam Cunningham and 10 Don Calhoun and John 1-yard field goal. Smith other 31-yarder in the sec- ter, before San Diego be- meback.

completed 13 of 23 pass- yards while Fouts hit 20 80.

elers 17, Colts 13

tsburgh, Terry Bradshaw 249 yards and two touch- cluding a 28-yard scoring Bennie Cunningham with a the game that rallied the unbeaten Pittsburgh Steelers to a 17-13 victory over the winless Baltimore Colts.

Jack Lambert intercepted a Greg Landry pass inside the Steelers' 10 in the last two minutes of the game to preserve the Steelers' third come-from-behind victory in four games. The Colts then staged another last-ditch drive but time ran out with the ball on the Steelers' 32.

Pittsburgh's final 84-yard, 7-play scoring drive helped atone for a mistake-riddled performance by the Super Bowl champions. The Steelers turned the ball over four times, three on interceptions and once on a fumble, and the Colts were able to turn two of the miscues into field goals.

Bradshaw, who left the game briefly in the third quarter after apparently being shaken up on a sack, completed a 47-yard scoring pass to John Stallworth in the first period.

The Colts' newly signed kicker, Steve Mike-Mayer, who replaced the waived Toni Linhart last week, kicked field goals of 27 and 24 yards, and Landry, continuing to play for injured regular Bert Jones, connected with Roger Carr on a 36-yard touchdown pass.

Vikings 27, Packers 21

At Bloomington, Minn., Tommy Kramer threw a 50-yard pass to Ahmad Rashad for a touchdown with 3:18 elapsed in overtime, giving Minnesota a 27-21 victory over the Green Bay Packers.

Rashad leaped high at the Green Bay 30 between two Packer defenders, spun around and outraced the rest of the Green Bay secondary for the winning score.

The touchdown came on the first play after Rashad was called for an offensive pass interference penalty, moving the ball from the 28 back to the 50.

The Packers, 1-3, took a 21-14 lead early in the fourth quarter on a five-yard run by Terdell Middleton following an interception by Johnnie Gray.

The Vikings recovered a fumble by Barty Smith and moved 39 yards in four plays, capped by a seven-yard touchdown run by Rickey Young, which set up the overtime.

Kramer hit tight end Stu Voigt and the Vikings, 2-2, overcame a crucial motion penalty en route to the tying score.

Lions 24, Falcons 23

At Pontiac, Mich., rookie quarterback Jeff Komlo passed for 289 yards and steered Detroit to a pair of fourth-quarter touchdowns to give the Lions their first victory, a 24-23 upset upset of the Atlanta Falcons.

Haskel Stanback sprinted 55 yards up the middle with 8:20 left to play and pull Atlanta to within a point. The Falcons got the ball three more times but a 47-yard field goal effort by Tim Mazzetti was wide and to the right as the game ended.

Komlo, who completed 19 of 35 passes, marched Detroit 79 yards and threw a 13-yard touchdown pass to wide receiver Luther Blue to give the Lions a 17-16 lead with 12:30 left in the game.

Komlo, a ninth-round draft choice out of Delaware who has been starting since the second game of the season because of injuries to Detroit's top two quarterbacks, Gary Danielson and Joe Reed, threw a 15-yard scoring pass to wide receiver Fred Scott the first time the Lions had the ball.

Bills 46, Jets 31

At Orchard Park, N.Y., rookie wide receiver Jerry Butler caught four touchdown passes as the Buffalo Bills romped past the New York Jets, 46-31.

Butler, the fifth choice overall in this year's draft, caught scoring passes of 5, 75, 74 and 9 yards from Joe Ferguson. The 10-reception, 255-yard performance by the All-America from Clemson set Bills' all-time single game records for total yards by a receiver and most touchdown receptions.

Ferguson also had an outstanding game, completing 19 of 30 passes for 367 yards and 5 touchdowns.

Buffalo, which trailed, 24-12, at one point, took the lead at 4:29 of the third quarter when Butler outleaped cornerback Johnny Lynn for a Ferguson pass and raced 74 yards for a 26-24 Buffalo lead.

The Bills then marched 55 yards in 10 plays, with Ferguson finding Butler on the receiving end at 11:28.

United Press International

Manager Earl Weaver of the Baltimore Orioles is doused with the traditional champagne by relief pitcher Tippy Martinez after the Orioles clinched the pennant in the American League East.

Penn State Upset, Purdue Is Victor Over Notre Dame

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa., Sept. 23 (UPI) — Tailback Curtis Dickey rushed for 184 yards and three touchdowns, one on a 69-yard run, here yesterday to carry twice-beaten Texas A&M to a 27-14 upset victory over Penn State.

Dickey, who carried the ball 31 times, ran for the long touchdown in the first quarter 38 seconds after a 3-yard run by Booker Moore gave Penn State its only lead of the day.

Dickey also scored on runs of 11 yards in the second period and 21 yards in the third. In addition, his 33-yard run set up a 1-yard, fourth-quarter touchdown plunge by David Brothers.

The A&M defense, meanwhile, befuddled the Nittany Lions, 1-1, holding them scoreless after the first quarter until quarterback Dayle Tate hit fullback Matt Suhey with an 8-yard scoring pass with 7:54 to play.

Purdue 28, Notre Dame 22

At West Lafayette, Ind., Mark Herrmann passed for two touchdowns and Wally Jones ran for two more to lead around Purdue to a 28-22 victory over Notre Dame.

Purdue rallied from a two-touchdown deficit to score its first home victory over the Irish in 10 years, before 70,567 fans, the largest crowd ever to see a football game in Indiana.

Herrmann completed 14 of 20 passes for 158 yards. He was intercepted once.

Notre Dame, which defeated Michigan in its opener last week, used three quarterbacks in place of the injured Rusty Lisch.

USC 48, Minnesota 14

At Los Angeles, Charles White ran 68 yards for a touchdwon and Ray Butler returned a punt 67 yards for another in a 48-14 victory by Southern California over Minnesota.

The Trojans alternated long drives with their long runs to increase their winning streak to 11 games, longest among major colleges.

White, returning after missing a game due to injuries, played less than a full half but in 10 carries gained 153 yards and scored two touchdowns. Quarterback Paul McDonald completed 8 of 12 passes for 97 yards and one touchdown before turning over the job to reserves.

Ohio State 45, Washington State 29

At Columbus, Ohio, junior tailback Calvin Murray scored three touchdowns, one on a school record 86-yard pass from quarterback Art Schlichter, to lead Ohio State to a 45-29 victory over Washington State.

Murray also scored on runs of 13 and 8 yards, while the other three Buckeye touchdowns came on a 5-yard run by Schlichter, a blocked punt by Jim Laughlin, which was recovered in the end zone by Ty Hicks, and a 29-yard pass from Schlichter to flanker Doug Donley.

Nebraska 24, Iowa 21

At Iowa City, Iowa, Dean Sukup kicked a 30-yard field goal with 5:53 left in the fourth period to give Nebraska an error-plagued 24-21 victory over Iowa.

The Cornhuskers had six fumbles and lost five, three by the team's premier running back, L.M. Hipp. Iowa, 0-3, was an 18-point underdog but almost upset Nebraska, with the score 7-7 at halftime. Iowa led, 21-14, in the third quarter but ran out of gas.

Texas 17, Iowa State 9

At Austin, Texas, sophomore tailback A.J. Jones scored twice in the second half to help Texas erase a halftime deficit and defeat Iowa State, 17-9.

Jones, the game's leading rusher with 125 yards on 23 carries, twice plunged from 1-yard out, following mistakes by Iowa State.

Alabama 45, Baylor 0

At Birmingham, Ala., reserve running back Mark Nix's two fourth-quarter touchdowns and Alan McElroy's three field goals led Alabama to a 45-0 romp over Baylor.

Alabama, 2-0, rolled up 431 yards rushing while Baylor, 2-1, was limited to 139 yards in total offense. The Bears committed eight turnovers — six interceptions and two fumbles. Alabama turned the ball over three times on two fumbles and an interception.

North Carolina 17, Pittsburgh 7

At Chapel Hill, N.C., Matt Kupec, taking advantage of Pittsburgh's mistakes, ran for one touchdown and passed 43 yards to flanker Phil Farris for another to spark North Carolina to a 17-7 upset of the Panthers.

Pitt, 1-1, had three passes intercepted and lost two fumbles in a first half during which the Panthers ran just one play inside North Carolina territory. North Carolina picked off another pass and recovered another fumble in the fourth quarter.

Maryland 35, Mississippi State 14

At College Park, Md., Dale Castro kicked five field goals — including four in the first half to tie an NCAA record — and Charlie Wysocki ran for 139 yards and two touchdowns in leading Maryland to a 35-14 victory over Mississippi State.

Castro's field goals covered 44, 29, 18, 22 and 42 yards. Wysocki ran 10 and 73 yards for touchdowns and Terrapin junior Lyle Peck went 42 yards for a second-half touchdown on his first collegiate carry.

Castro's five field goals give him 10 in 10 attempts for the season, one short of another NCAA record. His five field goals set a school record, breaking the mark of four he set last week in a 19-0 victory over Clemson.

Princeton 16, Dartmouth 0

At Hanover, N.H., quarterback Steve Reynold's passing, coupled with the running and receiving of tailback Chris Crissy, led Princeton to a 16-0 victory over Dartmouth, the defending Ivy League champion, in the season opener for each club.

The Big Green, who defeated Princeton in the final game of the 1978 season for the Ivy title, never was able to get its offense rolling as quarterback Jeff Kemp, son of congressman and former pro quarterback Jack Kemp, was repeatedly harassed by the big, mobile Princeton line. Kemp carried 12 times for minus 22 yards.

Yale 13, Brown 12

At New Haven, Conn., lineman Kevin Czinger's second blocked punt of the game set up halfback Mike Sullivan's 1-yard touchdown run with 2:37 and helped Yale edge Brown, 13-12.

Czinger blocked Tom Thurow's attempted kick with Brown at its 23-yard line and leading, 12-7. Yale recovered at the Brown one to set up Sullivan's plunge on fourth down.

College Scores

East

Boston U. 41, New Hampshire 28
Bowdoin 17, Trinity 10
Boston College 34, Villanova 7
Colgate 10, Lehigh 3
Cornell 52, Pennsylvania 13
Georgetown 16, St. Francis (Pa.) 0
Harvard 26, Columbia 7
Holy Cross 35, Rhode Island 6
Massachusetts 38, Maine 14
Navy 21, Connecticut 10
Princeton 16, Dartmouth 0
Rutgers 16, Bucknell 14
St. Lawrence 17, Mansfield St. 0
Springfield 34, Amherst 13
Texas A&M 27, Penn St. 14
Temple 31, Delaware 14
Tufts 28, Westeven 12
Williams 55, Hamilton 6
Yale 13, Brown 12

South

Alabama 45, Baylor 0
Auburn 31, Southern Miss. 9
Citadel 27, Vanderbilt 14
Clemson 12, Georgia 7
Florida 7, Georgia Tech 7
Florida St. 40, Miami (Fla.) 23
Louisiana St. 47, Rice 3
Louisville 22, Cincinnati 19
Maryland 35, Mississippi St. 14
Missouri 33, Mississippi 7
North Carolina 17, Pittsburgh 7
No. Caro. St. 38, W. Virginia 14
Tennessee 51, Utah 18
Texas 17, Iowa St. 9
Virginia 19, VMI 0
Virginia Tech 35, Wm. & Mary 14
Wake Forest 23, E. Carolina 20

Midwest

Indiana 18, Kentucky 18
Kansas St. 22, Oregon St. 16
Michigan St. 24, Miami (O.) 21
Michigan 28, Kansas 7
Nebraska 24, Iowa 21
Ohio St. 45, Washington St. 29
Purdue 28, Notre Dame 22
Syracuse 54, Northwestern 21
UCLA 37, Wisconsin 12

Southwest

Arkansas 27, Oklahoma St. 7
Oklahoma 49, Tulsa 13
SMU 20, North Texas St. 9
Tulane 33, TCU 19

West

Arizona 14, Texas Tech 14
Arizona St. 49, Toledo 0
Army 17, Stanford 13
California 13, San Jose St. 10
Drake 13, Colorado 9
Hawaii 28, New Mexico 3
Idaho 17, Pacific (Calif.) 13
Illinois 27, Air Force 19
USC 48, Minnesota 14
Utah St. 24, Colorado St. 8
Washington 21, Oregon 17
Wyoming 9, Richmond 7

ckey Federation Backs nada Cup Play in '80

AGUE, Sept. 23 (AP) — national Ice Hockey Fed- as given Canadian dele- ial approval to start a reg- eduled Canada Cup next

emi-annual meeting dur- eekend, the IIHF also ap- North American tour by m the Soviet Union and vakia in December and

were certainly the from the Canadian point said Alan Eagleson, who ckey Canada's seat on the with Lou Lefaive, chair- ockey Canada.

anada Cup was approved er but we had to get the ion from the six partici- ntries and we got that eason said. "Now just Sa- 1 I have to negotiate the ls." Gunther Sabetski of many is the federation's

n said the Canada Cup, in late September or ear- would include the Unit- Sweden, Finland and vakia, with the Soviet Un- Canada in the final

As for the teams scheduled to visit beginning Dec. 26 and ending Jan. 8, Moscow's Red Army and Dynamo hockey clubs will play nine games against National Hockey League teams. They will also play three games against Canada's Olympic team.

"The Czech national team will also come over before the Olympic Games and play our Olympic team twice," Eagleson said. "I hope to arrange a couple of NHL or American Hockey League clubs for them as well."

CFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
East						
Montreal	7	3	0	14	315	165
Ottawa	5	4	1	11	226	190
Toronto	4	6	0	8	167	202
Hamilton	2	8	0	4	133	237
West						
Edmonton	8	0	2	18	238	122
Br. Columbia	3	2	1	17	219	198
Calgary	4	3	0	12	188	145
Winnipeg	3	7	0	6	177	228
Saskatchewan	0	10	0	0	98	305

Saturday's Result
Br. Columbia 34, Toronto 25

Sunday's Games
Edmonton at Hamilton
Winnipeg at Calgary
Saskatchewan at Montreal

Astros Move Up on Reds, 4-1

Saturday

HOUSTON, Sept. 23 (UPI) — Joe Niekro became the first 20-game winner in the National League here last night as the Houston Astros defeated Cincinnati, 4-1, and edged within a half game of the Reds for the West Division lead.

Niekro (20-10) took a three-hitter into the ninth but left in favor of Joe Sambito after loading the bases with none out. Sambito finished and earned his 20th save.

Johnny Bench's run-scoring infield grounder in the first inning knocked in the Reds' run after Niekro was wild with his knuckleball, hitting the first batter and walking two of the next three.

Rafael Landestoy tied the game, 1-1, in the fourth on an infield groundout after Jeff Leonard singled with one out and advanced to third on Luis Pujols' single.

Cesar Cedeno's single in the fifth drove in Craig Reynolds from second base and broke the tie. Reynolds had doubled off Mike LaCoss (14-8), the Reds' starter and loser, with one out.

After his single, Cedeno took second on a throw toward the plate. Jose Cruz was walked intentionally and Enos Cabell followed with a run-scoring single to right-center field to make it 3-1.

Houston added a run in the eighth inning when Cruz led off with a triple and scored on relief pitcher Doug Bair's wild pitch.

Phillies 9, Expos 8

Expos 8, Phillies 2.

At Philadelphia, Larry Parrish drove in four runs with two homers and a two-run double to pace Montreal to an 8-2 victory over Philadelphia and a split of their doubleheader.

In the first game, Mike Schmidt's bases-loaded single in the 10th inning gave the Phillies a 9-8 victory.

The split enabled the Expos to remain atop the East Division of the National League, a half game ahead of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who defeated Chicago, 4-1.

Pete Rose of Philadelphia singled in the ninth inning to extend his hitting streak to 20 games. Rose now has 198 hits this season, leaving him two hits shy of becoming the first player to get 200 or more hits in 10 different seasons.

Pirates 4, Cubs 1

At Chicago, Bruce Kison and Kent Tekulve pitched a four-hitter, Phil Garner scored one run and drove in another and Pittsburgh snapped a three-game losing streak with a 4-1 victory over Chicago.

Cardinals 6, Mets 3

Cardinals 3, Mets 2

At New York, George Hendrick hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning as Bob Forsch registered his 10th victory for St. Louis, 3-2, and a sweep of a doubleheader with New York. In the opener, Keith Hernandez had four hits, including a two-run homer, as the Cardinals won, 6-3.

Braves 10, Giants 2

At Atlanta, Phil Niekro pitched five perfect innings and ended with a two-hitter as Atlanta defeated San Francisco, 10-2, behind the home-run hitting of Bob Horner and Gary Matthews.

Padres 10, Dodgers 8

At San Diego, Paul Dade went 4-for-4 and Jay Johnstone drove in four runs with a pair of two-run doubles, giving San Diego a 10-8 victory over Los Angeles.

Indians 7, Orioles 3

In the American League, at Baltimore, the Orioles clinched the American League East pennant when they heard from Milwaukee that the Minnesota Twins had beaten the Brewers, then went out and dropped the first game of a scheduled doubleheader with Cleveland, 7-3, as Cliff Johnson hit two home runs. The second game was rained out.

The Orioles lead the Brewers by 10 games with the Brewers having only 8 left to play.

Twins 6, Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Minnesota beat the Brewers, 6-3, as Hosken Powell and Rob Wilfong each batted in a pair of runs. Roger Erickson (3-9) left in the ninth inning after Sixto Lezcano hit a two-run homer, his 28th, and Mike Marshall relieved, picking up his 32d save.

A's 2, Royals 0

At Oakland, Calif., Matt Keough pitched a seven-hitter in outdueling Kansas City's Dennis Leonard and leading the A's past the Royals, 2-0. The pitchers hooked up in a scoreless duel through 7½ innings before Oakland broke through and gave Keough his second victory in 18 decisions.

Angels 3, Rangers 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Bobby Grich led off the seventh inning with his 29th home run of the season and Chris Knapp pitched a five-hitter to lead California to a 3-1 victory over Texas.

Yankees 7, Blue Jays 4

At Toronto, Oscar Gamble hit two home runs and Jerry Narron and Reggie Jackson hit one each to lead New York to a 7-4 victory over Toronto.

Mariners 6, White Sox 4

At Seattle, Bruce Bochte tripled home the tie-breaking run in the seventh and Willie Horton drove in three runs with three singles to lead Seattle to a 6-4 triumph over Chicago.

Sports Mailbag

A slight pause, while readers flip back to the [sports pages] to note the standings in the American League East. Do you notice which team is winning — at this writing — better than two games of every three played? The Baltimore Birds!

And the Orioles' management eschewed the acquisition of name players on the free agent flesh market. And Jim Palmer has missed much of the pitching rotation. And is there not a lesson of some sort here for us all?

JOHN PERRY.

Dublin.

Editor's note: Absolutely.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Montreal	92	68	.575	—
Pittsburgh	92	69	.571	½
St. Louis	82	71	.536	10½
Philadelphia	81	74	.522	12½
Chicago	78	76	.506	15
New York	56	97	.366	36½
West				
Cincinnati	87	68	.561	—
Houston	86	68	.558	½
Los Angeles	75	80	.484	12
San Francisco	68	87	.439	19
San Diego	65	90	.419	22
Atlanta	61	91	.401	24½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
x-Baltimore	99	53	.651	—
Milwaukee	90	64	.584	10
Boston	86	66	.566	13
New York	82	71	.536	17½
Detroit	82	72	.532	18
Cleveland	78	75	.510	21½
Toronto	52	100	.335	48½
West				
California	84	71	.542	—
Kansas City	81	74	.523	3
Minnesota	81	74	.523	3
Texas	78	77	.503	6
Chicago	68	85	.444	15
Seattle	64	91	.413	20
Oakland	53	102	.343	31

x-clinched division title

Friday

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (UPI) — Lynn McGlothen pitched a four-hitter and rookie Scott Thompson hit a two-run single Friday to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 2-0 victory over Pittsburgh, the pennant-hopeful Pirates' third successive loss.

McGlothen struck out seven en route to his first shutout of the season, and also touched off the Cubs' scoring with a single in the fifth inning. Ivan DeJesus followed with a single to right and took second when Dave Parker threw to third, trying to get McGlothen. Thompson then delivered his two-run poke.

Astros 3, Reds 2

At Houston, Bruce Bochy hit a run-scoring single in the 13th inning to ease the Astros past Cincinnati, 3-2. Right-hander J.R. Richard struck out 15 and yielded seven hits in the 11 innings he worked for the Astros, in a duel with the Reds' Tom Seaver, who went nine innings, allowing eight hits and fanning five.

Padres 3, Dodgers 1

At San Diego, Dave Winfield drove in all of his team's runs as the Padres topped Los Angeles, 3-1. One of the runs came on Winfield's 32d homer, as he ran his RBI total to 113, a club record. Juan Eichelberger pitched a four-hitter for his first major league victory.

Royals 13, A's 4

In the American League, at Oakland, Kansas City routed the A's, 13-4, as U.L. Washington hit two homers, his first in the majors. He hit a three-run shot while batting left-handed, then repeated that performance from the right side of the plate.

Rangers 3, Angels 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Buddy Bell's two-run double in the seventh inning let Texas down California, 3-1. The game was delayed for more than an hour in the fourth inning when the outfield lights at Anaheim Stadium blacked out. The remainder was played with only the lights in center field and right field.

Twins 3, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Ken Landreaux hit a two-run homer with one out in the ninth inning and Butch Wynegar followed with a bases-empty shot as Minnesota posted a 3-2 triumph. Moose Haas carried a four-hitter and a 2-0 lead into the ninth, but Roy Smalley walked to lead off, and after Glenn Adams popped out, Landreaux and Wynegar delivered.

Blue Jays 3, Yankees 2

At Toronto, Tom Underwood and Tom Buskey combined on an eight-hitter to help the Blue Jays outlast New York, 3-2. Buskey earned his seventh save by pitching the last two innings. Toronto scored all its runs in the first when Rick Bosetti singled with the bases loaded and New York centerfielder Bobby Brown committed two errors. Toronto pulled off a triple play in the seventh to choke off a Yankee threat.

Red Sox 4, Tigers 1

In Boston, Carl Yastrzemski drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single in the first inning and the Red Sox went on to beat Detroit, 4-1. Rookie John Tudor allowed only six hits in posting his first major league victory against two losses.

White Sox 7, Mariners 4

At Seattle, Chet Lemon's three-run double was the big hit in a five-run third inning that helped Chicago whip the Mariners, 7-4. The rally lifted rookie left-hander Steve Trout to his 10th victory against 8 losses.

Dave Hunter's Schedule, It's Time to Go

Dave Anderson

ORK, Sept. 23 (NYT) — t athletes talk about retir- s snicker. History has that in sports the threat of is usually a euphemism wanting more money or be traded.

e since James Augustus e pitcher known as Cat- d the Yankees for $3.35 the forerunner of the free has been saying that he ire to his farm in Hert- , when his five-year con- ired. And nobody ever

Because when Catfish ys something, he means it. ay he looks you in the eye ays it, you know he means honored this month at tadium as one of base- pitchers, but he also remembered as one of best people.

e easiest pitcher I've ever Billy Martin says. "He ad one time. Two years explained at the way we him. But the next day he ."

ds to Boast About

eam known for turmoil, as been its most poised ible and respected. He if he chose. He has a ca- 66 won-lost record; with es and the Oakland A's last eight seasons he has ive World Series champi- seven divisional winners; the fourth pitcher in this win 200 games before his day (the others were Cy Christy Mathewson and ohnson); he is only the erican League pitcher to ames in five consecutive the others were Lefty Walter Johnson). But he ired to maintain a quiet en when embarrassed.

ars ago Martin used him e World Series despite his d that year. And the helled him. But he never ding arm as an alibi.

he wasn't right," Martin also knew he wouldn't if he was hit hard. And by it set up our rotation for ."

is gone now. He has a 2- his season. His arm never the same since 1975, his with the Yankees, when he 14 record and pitched 328 with 30 complete games, possible 351 innings in 39 had pitched all but 23 innings. The year before with the A's he was voted the Cy Young Award with a 25-12 record over 318 innings. But he has never used his arm problems as an alibi.

No Alibis Possible

"You can't alibi when you get hit," he was saying now at his locker. "You're the one who throws the ball. You can't blame anybody else."

"But some pitchers do," he was reminded. "Some pitchers will say that the catcher called for the pitch, that it's the catcher's fault."

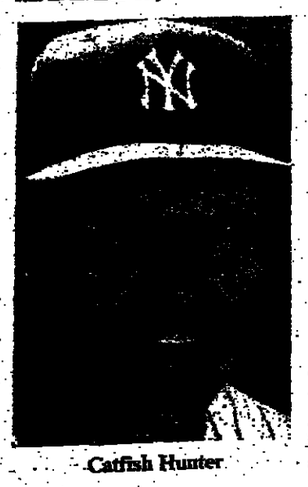
"You're the one with the ball in your hand," he said. "You're the one who can shake the catcher off if you think it's a bad call."

As he spoke, Hunter was glancing at his mail, mostly letters from fans who were thanking him for their memories of what this husky right-hander has accomplished.

"What are you proudest of?" he was asked.

"Winning 20 games five years in a row and my perfect game," he said, referring to his 1968 masterpiece against the Minnesota Twins, the American League's only regular-season perfect game in the last 58 years. "Around the fifth inning Mike Hershberger told me that somebody had gotten on base. I knew nobody had got a hit but I thought maybe I did walk somebody. So when the game ended, I knew I had a no-hitter but I didn't know it was a perfect game until Sal Bando ran over to the mound and told me."

He joined the A's as an 18-year-old rookie in 1965 when they were still in Kansas City.



Catfish Hunter

"When we started winning," says Reggie Jackson his teammate with both the A's and the Yankees, "he was the father of those A's teams. He had been there the longest. Anytime he was pitching, you knew you were going to win. Over the last decade there have been three great pitchers — Hunter, Seaver and Palmer. In whatever order you prefer they're all on the same level. As a pitcher, Cat had good stuff with great control. And as a man, he stands for great character; he's an honest man, a fair man."

He's also a man's man, who thrives on the camaraderie of the clubhouse.

"That's what I'll miss most," Hunter was saying now. "Being in the clubhouse with the guys, especially Lou Piniella. He's always getting on me and I'm always getting on him. And both of us can take it. I can take the joking and get on people; so can Lou, but some people can't take it. They can give it but they can't take it."

"But how," Hunter was asked now, "would you describe yourself as a pitcher?"

So-Called Solo Jobs

"As a control pitcher all the way. If a guy hits a home run off you, come back with that same pitch if it's your best pitch. I'd rather a guy hit the ball than walk. I challenged everybody. And for all the home runs hit off me, half of them were with nobody on base."

"Who was the best hitter you faced?"

"Tony Oliva," he said, referring to the Twins' three-time batting champion who is now retired. "He's the best I've ever faced for power and base hits. I faced Mickey Mantle, too, but he was at the end then and Rod Carew doesn't have Oliva's power."

"Were you ever as good here as you were in Oakland?"

"My first year here I was," he said. "But after that something got tight in my arm and I never got it right again until the doctor manipulated it last year."

"Could you pitch for a few more seasons?"

"I don't know. The only way I'd know is if I'd stay and pitch, but I'm not going to stay."

"What are you looking forward to the most?"

"Getting home and farming — corn, soybeans and peanuts," he said. "And hunting, too."

"What's your son been saying to you?"

"Hurry up and get home," he replied.

Franks to Quit As Cub Manager

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP) — Herman Franks said today that he would not return as manager of the Chicago Cubs next season and does not know why the team was waiting to announce that decision.

"I know it and they know it," Franks said. "I don't know what they are waiting for."

Numerous reports had indicated Franks would not be back for a fourth season in 1980, but he had not publicly confirmed those reports until today.

"I've had it right up to here," said Franks, putting his right hand up to his throat. "Some of these players are actually crazy.

"They don't want to talk to newspaper people and they want special buses for themselves and the reporters," said Franks.

Franks, who is completing his third season as manager of the Cubs, then pulled out his checkbook, showing he had written a check for $24,000 to join a country club in Salt Lake City, where he makes his home.

"You don't think for a minute that I would shell out $24,000 and come back here and manage," said Franks. "Next year I'll be at the country club every day, that's what I'll be doing."

Clippers Trade Guard In Walton Ruling

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 23 (AP) — The San Diego Clippers have traded guard Randy Smith to the Cleveland Cavaliers for a 1980 first-round draft choice and thus agreed to give the Portland Trail Blazers a No.1 draft choice in 1982 and $350,000 as part of compensation for signing Bill Walton as a free agent.

The National Basketball Association commissioner, Larry O'Brien, awarded Kermit Washington, Kevin Kunnert and a No.1 draft pick in 1980 as compensation. O'Brien also gave the Clippers the choice of giving up either Smith or a 1982 No.1 choice and $350,000.

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League

HOUSTON ASTROS—Named Bill Virdon, manager, through the 1980 season.

NEW YORK METS—Sold Dock Ellis, pitcher, to the Pittsburgh Pirates for a sum in excess of the waiver price.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Signed Tim Foli, shortstop, to a multi-year contract.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

ATLANTA HAWKS—Waived James Bradley, forward. Placed Larry Wilson, forward, on the injured reserve list.

CLEVELAND CAVALIERS—Released Larry Boston, center-forward, Grover Wosford, guard, and Billy Lewis, forward.

DETROIT PISTONS—Waived Val Bracey, guard.

GOLDEN STATE WARRIORS—Released Byron Jones and Mario Butler, forwards, and Ron Watson, center.

INDIANA PACERS—Cut Jim Krivacs, guard.

NEW YORK KNICKS—Cut Hugo Cabrera, forward.

SAN DIEGO CLIPPERS—Traded Randy Smith, guard, to the Cleveland Cavaliers for a 1980 first-round draft choice. Agreed to give the Portland Trail Blazers a No.1 draft choice in 1982 and $350,000 as part of compensation for signing Bill Walton, center. Signed Brian Taylor, guard, to a three-year contract.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

HARTFORD WHALERS—Signed Ray Allison, right wing, to a multi-year contract.

ST. LOUIS BLUES—Signed Bobby Simpson, left wing, Harvey Bennett, center, and Neil Labatte, defenseman. Waived Steve Durbano, defenseman, and Carl Bloomberg, goalie.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

BALTIMORE COLTS—Waived Toni Linhart, kicker.

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Placed Henry Monroe, cornerback, on the injured reserve list. Signed Wylie Turner, cornerback.

HOUSTON OILERS—Placed Mike Stensrud, defensive lineman, on the injured reserve list. Added Richard Ellender, wide receiver and kick return specialist, to the roster.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Signed Joe Harris, linebacker.

NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Signed Rick Partridge, punter. Placed Alex Price, defensive tackle, on the injured reserve list.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Released Jim Pietrzak, center. Signed Keith Eck, guard, and Calvin Miller, defensive tackle.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed John Sullivan, linebacker.

PHILADELPHIA EAGLES—Signed Gary Puetz, offensive lineman.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Signed Bill Murrell, tight end.

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS—Waived Terry LeCount, wide receiver. Acquired Bob Martin, linebacker, on waivers from the New York Jets.

More Sports On Page 19

Observer

High Invisibility

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Some time ago, having noticed that a man's stature in the world is measured by the difficulty of getting in to see him, I decided to call attention to my importance by going into the business of not seeing people.

I took an office with an anteroom, in which I posted a receptionist and waited for customers. In no time at all, business was thriving.

Baker

Each Friday she gave me the count of callers who had come in to see me and been turned away that week. It rose gratifyingly. Three the first week, seven the next, 18 by the end of the month. After six months people were being turned away at the rate of 42 per week.

If the work was rewarding to ego, it also had drawbacks. Sealed privately in my inaccessible office, I was unable to witness the chagrin of callers when they were told they were not of sufficient importance to merit my time.

To make the work more enjoyable, I had a peephole placed in the wall. It gave an excellent view of the anteroom. There I could sit for hours, eye glued to the tiny glass cylinder, waiting for someone to come in so that I could savor his discomfiture at being turned away.

As my reputation grew the people who wanted to see me became more obstreperous, hurling their weight against my locked office door and shrieking about life-or-death necessity.

* * *

I retained a heavily muscled man to deal with such cases. To enlarge my worldly standing even more handsomely, I issued instructions to throw out five people bodily each week and toss two down the stairs. Business skyrocketed.

With such success, it seemed ridiculous to go to the office not to be seen when I could stay at home and not be seen just as easily and without spending money on subway fares. At this stage, a curious development occurred.

My reputation had become so grand that the office began attracting persons I should very much like to have seen. Names like Elizabeth Taylor and Earl Weaver began turning up on the weekly summary of rejects. Giscard d'Estaing was ejected bodily by my security man and Norman Mailer was tossed down the stairs.

Matters came to a crisis one lunchtime when, having amused myself for several consecutive weeks by lounging around the house swatting cockroaches, my wife became exasperated with the mess in the kitchen.

"Why don't you go to the office like all the other important men and not see a few dozen people?" she suggested. I went to the office. My receptionist — she must have had five people holding on her telephone console — did not look up, but simply murmured, "He's not seeing anyone today."

"Do you know who you're talking to?" I said.

* * *

By way of reply, the heavily muscled man crunched across the carpeting, seized me and threw me down the stairs. On his behalf I must concede there was no reason for him to recognize me since he had been hired by the receptionist.

Bad temper, a sprained shoulder and feelings of outraged eminence prevailed, however, over good sense. From a telephone booth, I called the office. The receptionist recognized my voice at once, and I fired the two of them.

Not wishing to shatter my reputation by seeing members of the national labor pool, I had an employment agency hire and instruct substitutes, but the instructions were imprecisely given, with the result that upon trying to unlock my office door the following Monday I was severely beaten and left at the bottom of the elevator shaft.

I have not dared go to the office for weeks. With a little imagination, I suppose, a plan could be formed that would get me safely into my place of business, but such complex schemes are beyond me now. I have spent too much of my life concentrating on not seeing people to have any flair for creative management.

Meantime, my reputation has become more awesome than ever. For weeks I have been unable to get through to the office by phone. People being turned away by the thousands daily. And if I did get through, would it help? The new receptionist doesn't recognize my voice.

Mary Lou Williams

A Sense of Mission About Jazz

By Jacqueline Trescott

WASHINGTON (WP) — She has been at the crest of every jazz movement in this century, and as she nears 70 she could take the *liberties of a doyenne, slowing* and pontificating. But Mary Lou Williams, pianist, composer and arranger keeps on keeping on.

In testimony to her own endurance, she continues to pack her schedule with three of her favorite pursuits.

Recently at Ford's Theater she gave a concert of sacred music with the Howard University Chorale.

Earlier, at Howard, her rehearsals became laboratories for an art form, as Williams the professor emerged. And at the same time, she managed to keep in touch with her office at Duke University, where nearly 200 students registered for her classes.

Finally, she pauses to lament over a favorite theme: the abandonment of jazz by blacks under 35.

"Blacks are in darkness about what is happening to this art. Jazz came out of a race, a race of suffering. When you are complacent, you just don't have the feeling. It's almost a *return to the time jazz* was a derogatory word," says Williams. A scowl passes over her face, and she pulls the hotel's red bedspread *around her as if chilled.* "*Everybody under 35* has lost it."

Right to Be Mad

Mary Lou Williams has every right to be mad *because she has not lost it. Her own life* has paralleled the development of jazz.

As a young child in Atlanta, she was introduced by her mother to ragtime and the blues. When she moved to Pittsburgh, where she spent most of her early years, she was given money by the males in her family to play classics such as "Il Trovatore," and also introduced to the gin joints. Her first gig at a boogie-woogie club, where she was taken surreptitiously by her stepfather, happened before she was 10.

By the time she was a teen-ager, Williams was swinging in Kansas City and Chicago with the godfathers of jazz, such as Art Tatum and Andy Kirk. Through the swing and bebop periods she arranged for the masters Benny *Goodman and Dizzy Gillespie* — and coached Bud Powell and Thelonius Monk in her New York appartment.

In the late 1940s she arranged the first jazz piece for a symphony orchestra, the New York Philharmonic. Then, ironically, at the height of the modern jazz era, Williams retreated from performing. In 1956 she converted to Roman Catholicism and re-emerged with a new form: liturgical jazz. She found a new audience and a new manager, a young Jesuit priest. One of her best-known contemporary works: "Mary Lou's Mass," was *commissioned by the Vatican.*

In addition to her busy nightclub and concert schedule, Williams takes a special interest in trying to rescue young people from the Funkadelic syndrome. She takes the youngsters in her Harlem neighborhood for rides in her white Cadillac, buys them ice cream and puts on some jazz.

Downplaying

"I usually start them on a little Ben Webster," says Williams, referring to the tenor saxophonist best known for uncomplicated, majestic ballads. "Then I compose some rock things on the piano. You know, black people invented rock and dominated it until it became commercialized and slop. And the kids do react. One came back and told me he had bought a jazz record, 'Bitches Brew' by Miles," and she stops, laughing at his avant-garde selection. "I told him he went beyond me."

That downplaying is part of her posture — she began a conversation before a Howard rehearsal by announcing "There will never be another Art Tatum, Fats Waller or Bud Powell" — but actually she is conversant with the 1970s jazz fusion artists. When the Howard students gathered around her piano and asked for evaluations of McCoy Tyner, Herbie Hancock and Sonny Liston Smith, she was well versed.

While the rehearsal was in progress, Williams exhibited a stern and patient motherly side. Fanning herself with a funeral home fan in her right hand and playing with her left, she tried to achieve some spontaneity in a repetitive phrase. "Do it like this," she said, creating a zig-zag pattern with her hands. On the third try, she demonstrated by chopping. As the 55 voices reached the rhythm, Williams closed her eyes and played a semi-honky-tonk beat. She was all smiles.

Black students are a particular peeve of hers, though none of the tensions she describes with her students at Duke surfaced during the rehearsals at Howard. "When I first got to Duke the black students all sat by themselves in the cafeteria, all studied together. I would tell them you are too young to know, you haven't seen racism, but they wouldn't listen to me for the first year," says Williams, who has been at Duke for two years and has just had her contract renewed for three more.

In her sessions at Duke, the students often called her a Tom, criticizing the white audiences her contemporary music attracts. "And I would tell them, 'Because they know what's happening, you dumb son of a b—. Send your Al Capone [leader] to me.' And I had to prove to them that *they* were the Toms," says Williams.

Fred Sweets/The Washington Post

Mary Lou Williams

One of the anecdotes she used to rebut students' notions that the stars of '40s and '50s were Toms concerned Stepin' Fetchit, the actor whose name and screen image personified the head-scratching, grinning darky.

"One night Stepin' came into a club where I was playing with Andy Kirk. Now the gangsters were looking for him and Chicago had the worst gangsters in the world. Stepin' put his feet on a table, took out a bottle of champagne, and just sat back. When the gangsters came in, they surrounded him and Stepin' jumped up, pulled out two guns. And I hit the floor. Now that's not a Tom," recalls Williams, gleefully.

Spiritual Energy

Besides her sense of mission to save jazz, her determination is fueled by her spiritual beliefs. During a rough period, she had turned to the church. "I have always felt everyone should go to church. But most religions didn't appeal to me because I didn't understand the ideas. I was always taught that God doesn't hold any secrets," says Williams. "So it was the straightforwardness and the access — the churches were open in the daytime."

The combination of continuing creativity and inner peace has only enhanced her reputation. She carries the same weight and wholesome look she has had for years, her high cheekbones energizing her face. Only circles around her eyes indicate her age. "I feel very strong and I'm thinking better. I think religion has eliminated the confusion around me, I always seem to be creating," says Williams.

"When the people at Duke asked me to stay for three more years, they said I couldn't be replaced. Well, I don't know but I'm going to be around trying to help these young people for a while."

PEOPLE: *Prince Andrew's Tur For Press Matchmaki*

A British columnist, saying that he is tired of nominating likely brides for Prince Charles, has turned his attention to Charles' 19-year-old brother, Prince Andrew. Compton Miller of the London Evening News says that the favorite candidate must be Princess Stephanie of Monaco, 14. She is the younger daughter of Prince Rainier and Princess Grace, whose Catholicism would not block a marriage to Andrew as long as Charles marries first and has heirs. It is the first stab in the London press at royal matchmaking for Andrew, whose girl friends so far have been restricted to aristocratic playmates and school chums. The young prince is a midshipman at Dartmouth, the training college for Royal Navy officers.

* * *

In "The Roosevelt Chronicles," to be published next month, Nathan Miller profiles the sprawling family that produced two U.S. presidents. Included are portraits of less-famous Roosevelts, including Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, Teddy's uncle, a congressman, conservationist and New York Romeo who gave each conquest a pair of green gloves; Andre Roosevelt, a world adventurer about whom a cousin once wrote: "His extramarital relations added to the populations of four continents"; Cornelius Roosevelt, who was kicked out of school and then moved to Paris to est branch of the family know "Paris penal colony"; Jam Roosevelt, a Roman Catho bishop of Newark and lat more, who was disinherited verting from the Episcopali and James Roosevelt Jr., th FDR's half-brother, who mi fortune from the Astor fa chose to live in a garage York and willed his mone Salvation Army.

* * *

In Limavady, Northern two Austrian farmers won spots in the world plowin pionships: Robert Weiser, first prize and Josef Liszt, second. Weiser, who runs a farm near Vienna, took the Plough first prize with points, while Liszt total points. Vaclav Milik, a 19-tractor driver who work 10,000-acre state farm in Cz vakia, was third with 317 was a perfect setting and t dard of plowing excep high," commented Arie Sit chairman of the World Plow ganization. Seventy-two plo perts from 20 countries took the tournament. A good ti doubtedly, was had by all.

—SAMUEL JA

Associate

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